The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1907. NO. 22

Encouragement the Good Roads Movement is Receiving in Pennsylvania and Elsewhere

The Kepstone State's Appropriation of $3,000,000 — Other States Taking Up the Good Work and the Move Becoming a National Question.

Automobile's Growing Popularity Makes a Phase of the Subject

Little Advantage to be Gained Making Temporary Road Repairs

Agitated on all sides, the good roads movement is spreading throughout the United States and it is hoped that in a short space of time will have reached such proportions that congress will take a hand in the betterment of the road conditions in this country. Already many of the state legislatures in the United States have appropriated millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways, the legislature of Pennsylvania recently setting apart $3,000,000 for work along these lines during the next two years.

While this amount is not as large as many of the good roads advocates had hoped to see appropriated for this purpose, most of those interested are well satisfied and feel that the work of bettering the highways of the Keystone State has at last fairly started. Just what disposition will be made of the $3.000.000 for the next two years has not been settled, but it is thought that it will be spent in bettering the roads in counties which are at the present time most backward in respect to improved highways and which have not had the money to compete with their richer neighbors.

With the work started in this direction, it will not be long before the highway from Philadelphia to Pittsburg will become a reality, and with its completion the touring facilities in Pennsylvania will be second to none in the United States.

Americans who have toured in France return to the United States with an entirely different idea of road conditions, for nowhere in the world are the highways kept in better condition nor the question of roads given so much consideration as they are in the European republic. Road builders throughout the world can take lessons from the French. In that country there are 27,000 miles of national roads, which are built by the government and maintained at the expense of the government, and in the words of Mark Twain, "They look as if they were jack planed and sandpapered every day."

Many of the most important highways are lined with trees in order that the rains may not damage the roads. The national roads in France are the main roads connecting large centers. In addition to the national roads, they have the roads built and maintained by the commune, which is tantamount to our subdivision called a county.

At all seasons of the year the roads present the same appearance, and the infinite care taken to keep them in first class condition is the cause of the desire of all visitors to Europe to spin over the level stretches, which abound in France, in their big motor cars.

Unlike the method in the United States, the roads are maintained by having a man take charge of a small section. A workman of this class is called a cantonnier. He has a length of from two to seven or eight kilometers given to him, and he takes entire charge of it, the length varying according to its character. If the road is flat, he has a long piece; if mountainous and hard to maintain, he may have only two kilometers. He keeps the ditches clear, the grass cut, the trees trimmed, and wherever he finds a depression or little hole in the road he evens the ground with a pick. He has a supply of fine stones dumped at the side of the road and fills up the rut with this and tramples it down, and when he has finished with the defect you cannot tell that there was ever a hole there.

By the use of this system it can readily be seen that the road conditions of a country will improve and are bound to, for much more attention is shown than under that used in this country.

There are many states in this country that do not give the road question much consideration, and it is with great difficulty that the highways can be negotiated with the automobile, but with the national movement for good roads daily gaining in strength it will be only a short time when these states will act with the state automobile associations in the improvement of the highways.

By keeping the highways in high class condition it is an incentive for touring, and the revenues derived from the tourists amount to thousands and thousands of dollars in the course of a year. With the great increase in the use of the motor car in the United States during the last year it is necessary that the highways be kept up to the standard set by many of the states and in this way facilitate interstate travel.

Roads are now kept free from dust in southern California by the application of oil.

It has been found that to place roads in condition through the use of oil is cheaper than maintaining them in half condition during a single season by sprinkling with water. And when a road has once been put into condition with oil it requires but slight additional expenditure to keep it so.

One hundred barrels of oil per mile spread over an area eighteen feet in width will put a road in condition along the extent of the oiled surface and give an excellent roadway, adequate for ordinary traffic. The oil is put on in three applications—the first at the rate of sixty barrels per mile and the two subsequent treatments at the rate of twenty barrels per mile each.

Great care must be taken in delivering the oil. It should be hot when discharged and poured upon a hot surface, so that the work of the oil sprinkling is confined to the heat of the day.

The oil cannot be poured on indiscriminately, but must be drilled into the dust as wheat is drilled into land prepared to receive it. If it is not so applied, the oil will not saturate evenly the dust area, but will lie in splotches, run together and so make a very imperfect surface.

In order to meet the requirements a machine has been devised. A big tank mounted on four wheels drags a sort of tender box, supported by two wheels, into which is run from the tank a supply of oil. This box has a furnace beneath it, which heats the oil, and attached to it is a drag looking something like a hayrake.

A number of curved rods or fingers go out from the bottom, and these are drawn through the dust and along the road. They mark little furrows in the dust, and into these furrows, through a series of pipes, is discharged the oil. A second finger or sort of thumb arrangement fixed farther back turns the dust over the oiled furrow and the surface is then left to absorb, a process which requires about an hour to effect. A roller is then drawn over the oiled width and the first treatment is completed.

At a meeting of the chamber of commerce, Jamestown, N. Y., Luis Jackson, industrial commissioner of the Erie railroad, recently spoke on the great physical improvements in every line of industry and referred particularly to the cost of hauling crops by teams from farms to railroad stations. Mr. Jackson gave facts and figures along this line secured from data published by the department of agriculture, by which he showed that the average cost of team haul on twenty-three different kinds of agricultural products was 11 cents per 100 pounds, and the average cost per ton mile 23 cents. These figures he thought emphasized the necessity for better roads.

The "future American highway," according to an inventor whose pamphlet is reviewed in Engineering News, will be a paved roadway 120 feet in total width, divided by longitudinal curbs into eight separate roadways, four for passage in each direction. He provides two sixteen foot roadways for animal traction vehicles and a four foot walk at each side for the stray pedestrians who may still indulge in the antiquated method of locomotion that nature furnished. The rest of the width is devoted to automobile roads. As the cost of this remarkable highway would mount up to between $100,000 and $200,000 per mile, the inventor does well to call it a "highway of the future."

The axiom "What is cheap, is cheap" holds good in raod building. Good work cannot be accomplished without the expenditure of some money. In speaking of improvements planned a Union Township supervisor remarked that "The cheapest thing Mapleton ever did was construct the stone arch bridge over the creek at Main Street". From our viewpoint cheap improvements (?) look like a waste of coin.

The wave of prosperity we are in the midst of sees work begun and going on now that will make road conditions 100 per cent. better all ove the country.

PERSONAL NOTES.

"Welcome the Coming, Speed the Parting Guest."

—George Hughes and Samuel Bennet, of Juniata, were in town Sunday.

—Miss Annie Hawk spent last week with friends in Newton Hamilton.

—Harvey Johnston and wife, of Juniata, were guests of friends in town Sunday.

—Miss Alice Stubbs of New Castle, Pa., is spending some time among friends in town.

—Mrs. Mary J. Hooper of Huntingdon spent a short time with friends in town last week.

—A. F. Parker and wife, of Juniata, spent Sunday among their many Mapleton friends.

—Miss Viola Wagner, of Saltillo, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. Frank Yetter.

—Miss Blanche Smith, of Colfax, was a guest of friends in town during part of the past week.

—Misses Mattie and Maude Barclay are spending a week at the home of their aunt in Altoona.

—Mrs. George W. Wright and daghter Myrtle are enjoying a week's visit among friends in Trough Creek.

—Mrs. Tom Decker and daughter Katherine, of Huntingdon, visited in town during the past week.

—Mrs. Charles Mader, of Newton Hamilton, called Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Hawk.

—Miss Esther Campbell, of State College, spent a few days last week with her friend Miss Mattie O'Connor.

—John A. Brumbaugh and family, of Wilkinsburg, are enjoying a visit among relatives and friends in town.

—Misses Florence Oswalt and Laura Gillam departed Thursday morning for a ten days' sojourn by the sea.

—Oscar and Martin Wilson, of Pittsburg, accompanied by their wives, are spending a few days among parents and friends in town.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wright, of Chicago, who have been spending some time among friends here, departed Thursday morning for their western home.

—Miss Florence McPherran, of Huntingdon, who is spending a part of the summer with ye editor and wife, entertained her sisters, Misses Mary and Clare on Sunday.

—Misses Wilda Hauser and Blanche Hanawalt and Messrs Charles Reamer and James Walker, of Altoona, were visitors Sunday at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Numer.

—Visitors during the week at the week were Mr. A. J. Hertzler and Mrs. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, Daniel Hertzler, and E. Heikes, of Huntingdon and John Stubbs, of New Castle, Pa.

—Mrs. George Foster, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday at the home of Abram Foster in Smith Valley. We are sorry to learn that Miss Ella Foster's condition is not improving as fast as could be hoped.

—Misses Dora Miller and Rose Calmenovitz, of Baltimore, are visiting their brothers, respectively Messrs. Miller and Calmenovitz, of the Leader. The Baltimore ladies are much delighted with Mapleton's pure air and delightful scenery.

Mapleton Contributes Share of Deeds to Record

In the Recent Report of Deeds Entered for Record at The Court House

The Marriage Licenses Issued.

Adam Rorer and wife to W. C. Fields, Mt. Union, $1200.

W. Ira Evans and wife to Edward C. Shonefelter et al, Broad Top City. $185.

C. S. Fouse and wife to M. Fouse, Lincoln, $500.

Jennie Barkle to Lawrence Myers Orbisonia, $200.

Frances T. Woods and hus. to Geo, M. Woods, Mt. Union, $200.

Lloyd S. Bare et al to Chas. M. Baker Shirley, $100.

Rebecca J. Calder et al to J. Easton Robb, Porter, $760.

A. R. Leffard Co. Treas. to Frank O'Connor et al, Carbon $8.

Benj. O'Connor et al to J. E. Dysart, Mapleton, $200.

James M. Johnston et al to Robt. O. Johnston, Mt. Union, $150.

Margaret A. Hawn et al to Wilbur A. Hawn, West, $3800.

Geo. W. Showalter and wife to H. W. Nophsker, Huntingdon, $1175.

Milton K. Foster and wife to T. I. Orner, Huntingdon, $1500.

Benj. O'Conner to Julia B. Dell, Mapleton, $600.

Julia B. Dell to Geo. L. Smith, Mapleton, $635.

William Matthews to Margaret Matthews, Mapleton, $600.

I. N. Swope and wife to Oliver C. Chilcote, Mapleton, $1208.94.

Lloyd S. Bare et al to John R. Linn, Shirley, $140.

W. E. Spang heirs to Isaiah M. Hirst, Marklesburg, $600.

Allen S, Welch and wife to Harry Baughman, Shirley, $75.

Joanna Hetrick and hus. to H. D. Taylor, Huntingdon $1500.

Wm. C. Bartol et al to H. D. Taylor, Huntingdon, $2000.

Michael Brennan, Bessie Carberry, both of Coalmont.

James Ingham, Mt. Union, Alice Brodbeck, Three Springs.

Renben Boler, Penn township, Lizzie Williams, Saxton.

J. M. Harper, and Belle S Robinson, both of Shade Gap.

W. B. Herncane, Smithfield, and Nora Mae Kauffman, Huntingdon.

Lawrence Swope and Rosa S. Jones. both of Mt. Union.

Blair D. Fink, Grafton, and Jennie Adams, Pittsburg.

John N. Rowland, and Grace McGahan both of Huntingdon.

Public Sale.

We will offer at public sale at the residence of H. O. Andrews in Mapleton at 1 o'clock P. M., August 23, 8 head of mules. one good driving horse, two wagons, chains, ladders and other equipment.

Meetch & Andrews.

LOCAL NEWS.

Brief Items of Happenings in and About the Town.

Two hundred tickets were sold at Mapleton Sunday for Newton Hamilton.

Charles Skipper has been appointed an extra telegrapher on the middle division.

The first team lost at Mount Union Saturday by 15—5. The Shamrocks won at Calvin the same day by 7—11

A P. O. S. of A. picnic will be held at Latta Grove about the 31st inst. Particulars will be announced in a subsequent issue.

The work on the streets of Mapleton is highly appreciated. Mapleton can boast of better streets than some cities and the good work is still going on.

The dull season in the sand business is said to be about over. It is predicted that the works will soon be running at high speed and will continue so all winter.

Earl Wright, son of Oliver Wright, of Trough Creek, is ill at the home Geo. M. Green, of Cassville. The case is pronounced typhoid fever. We hope for a speedy recovery.

A Society woman in Somerset announced a white elephant party. Each guest was to bring something that she could not find any use for, and yet too good to throw away. Eleven of the nineteen women b ought their husbands.

A typographical error that causes us a great deal of pain was made in last week's ITEM in the official report of the Three Springs Convention. The error is not in our worthy secretary's manuscript but occurred in the composing room.

Death of Rev. Martin Luther Smith

Aged Methodist Minister Loved and Honored by the Central Penna. Conference.

The Rev. Martin Luther Smith who passed quietly away at his home in Huntiugdon Monday, was well-known and beloved by a host of Mapleton friends he having been pastor here while Mount Union was a part of this charge.

Rev. Smith was born in Williamsburg, September 24, 1832. During his life he worked with great success on many of the charges of the conference.

Funeral services will be held to-morrow at 2 o'clock at the First M. E. Church at Huntingdon.

Birthday Surprise Party

A birthday surprise party was given at the home of William Grainey and wife on East Main Street on Wednesday evening in honor of their son Clyde, it being his ninth birthday. About 25 invited guests were present. Refreshments were served during the evening and all the young folks had a nice time. Clyde was the recipient of many valuable and handsome presents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ORBISONIA.

(Reserved from last week.)

The members of Col. Isaac Rogers Post 252 G. A. R. will hold a picnic in the Markle House Grove the 7th of September.

Mrs George Bard, of Pittsburg, brought the remains of her daughter to Orbisonia on Thursday last and Friday the funeral services was conducted from the U. B. Church by Rev. Blackburn. She was laid to rest in the cemetary on the hill; she was just budding into womanhood when the dread disease consumption carried her away.

There has but few berries been brought to market here yet although reports say they are plenty.

Master Frank Hess, of Lancaster, is visiting his grand-parents Mr. and Mrs. Asa on Elliott street.

Mrs. Rone and Mrs. Price who are on the sick list are not improving, but are gradually growing worse.

Mrs. Nevell, of Water St. is taking in the sights of Bedford this week, she will attend the Old Home Week celebration on August 7th.

MILL CREEK.

A brand new boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Fultz last Wednesday.

Miss Beulah Muckle visited her sister at thompsontown several days during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Mcaghan of Huntingdon spent Thursday with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Yocum of Huntingdon are guests at the Hotel Simpson.

Chester Goodman, of Altoona, spent Sunday at the home ofhis parents, B. F. Goodman and wife.

Oscar Himes and wife, of Ryde, were

(Continued on page four.)

Boston's Cosmopolitanism.

Modern Boston is an illustration of the persistence of a civic tradition. In no city in the United States has the change of population, owing to unrestricted immigration, been so startling during the last generation. The city of the Puritans has become cosmopolitan. Were Cotton Mather to come to life again and revisit his haunts in the North End, even his linguistic acquirements would be severely tested in finding his way about. And yet, though the population has so largely changed, the type remains.—From Samuel M. Crother's "Outdoor Boston," in the Century.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

How a Veteran Was Saved the Amputation of a Limb.

B. Frank Doremus, veteran, of Roosevelt Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I had been showing symptoms of kidney trouble from the time I was mustered out of the army, but in all my life I never suffered as in 1897. Headaches, dizziness and sleeplessness, first, and then dropsy. I was weak and helpless, having run down from 180 to 125 pounds. I was having terrible pain in the kidneys, and the secretions passed almost involuntarily. My left leg swelled until it was 34 inches around, and the doctor tapped it night and morning until I could no longer stand it, and then he advised amputation. I refused, and began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The swelling subsided gradually, the urine became natural and all my pains and aches disappeared. I have been well now for nine years since using Doan's Kidney Pills."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Bean Trust.

Cleveland, Ohio, sends out a report to the effect that Francis Wing, of that city, a former judge of the United States District Court, has organized a $4,000,000 bean trust, which he says is immune from legal attack. The company, which is composed chiefly of Cleveland capitalists, will be called the Interstate Products Company, and Judge Wing says it will have a practical monopoly of the bean industry. It has taken options upon nearly every elevator—three hundred in all—in southern Michigan and New York, where a large proportion of the bean crop of the United States is grown. Since the company will actually own the elevators it will not be in conflict with the anti-trust law, the organizers think.—California Fruit Grower.

The Cedar and the Pine.

Recent study of the structure of the celebrated cedar of Lebanon is regarded as proving that it has come from the same parental stock as the pines, and that it represents the most primitive form of the Abietinaee subgroup of cone-bearing trees. The great geological age of the Cedrus family has long been known, and now it has been shown that the wood of the cedar root possesses vestiges of the peripheral resin canals which are a characteristic mark of the pines, whereas the cedars are characterized by a median canal.

High-Priced Meat

may be a

Blessing

If it gives one the chance to know the tremendous value of a complete change fo diet.

Try this for breakfast:

A Little Fruit,
A dish of Grape-Nuts and Cream
A Soft-Boiled Egg,
Some Nice, Crisp Toast,
Cup of Well-made
Postum Food Coffee.

That's all, and you feel comfortable and well-fed until lunch.

THEN REPEAT,

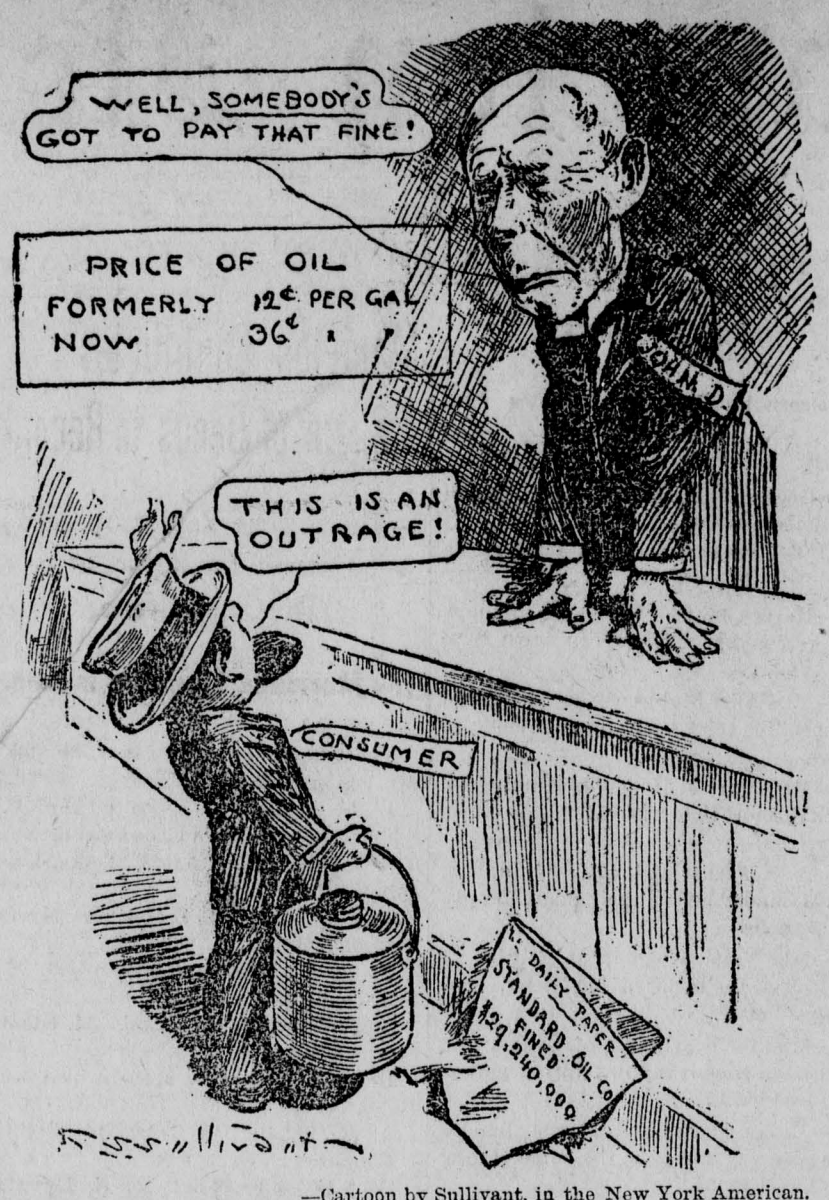
And at night have a liberal meat and vegetable dinner, with a Grape-Nuts pudding for dessert.

Such a diet will make a change in your health and strength worth trial.

"There's a Reason."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

NO TROUBLE AT ALL!



—Cartoon by Sullivant, in the New York American.

ROCKEFELLER'S PREDICTED SPAN OF LIFE.

July 8, 1839--John D. Rockefeller born.
July 8, 1933--Date to which Mr. Rockefeller reasonably may expect to live, according to his family physician.
His Predicted Age--Ninety-four years
Yet to Live--Twenty-six years.

Cleveland, Ohio.—That John D. Rockefeller will live to more than ninety-four is the prediction of Dr. H. F. Biggar, his family physician.

Dr. Biggar watched Mr. Rockefeller play golf over the Forest Hill links, and at the finish declared that the Standard Oil magnate was likely to live more than a quarter of a century longer.

Mr. Rockefeller, who looked particularly well, said he had never felt better in his life and that he could eat anything.

William Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller's father, is still living and is ninety-four. Dr. Biggar said he sees no reason why the master of Forest Hill should not live longer than his father.

"He is the best-trained athlete in the sixty-year-old class in the world to-day, and he's sixty-eight, at that," he said. "He'll live longer than his father, I'm sure. Did you see his strokes on the links this morning? Did they look feeble? I tell you, Mr. Rockefeller has been born twice physically, and he is only fourteen years old now. He is growing up again, and growing up scientifically, adding to his muscle, to his lungs, to his heart power with every breath of fresh air he takes on Forest Hill, and with every drive he makes at the Golf Club."

And it cost Mr. Rockefeller $5,000,000 for this second life. Those are his own words. It happened in this wise, according to Doctor Biggar:

"Mr. Rockefeller came to Cleveland in 1893, in the middle of the panic period, completely broken in health and spirit. He could eat nothing which would nourish him. His appetite was gone and his nervous system was a wreck.

"Doctor, I'm a sick man, I'm afraid I'm going to die. But it is not on account of the financial situation that I am sick," he told the doctor. "It is through disappointment of my friends."

He asked the doctor to help him. After a few days Dr. Biggar went to Mr. Rockefeller with this prescription: Drop all business cares, take regular exercise, keep in the open air, forget everything but play, and play as though your life depended upon it.

"I was happy at the result," said Dr. Biggar. "Mr. Rockefeller made me a remarkable patient, an ideal one. Although he had a terrible weight of responsibility then, he dropped everything to get healthy.

"A few years afterward we were talking of his recovery and Mr. Rockefeller said to me: 'Doctor, do you know how much it cost me to get well?' I told him, of course, I didn't. 'Well, doctor,' he said, 'it cost me just $5,000,000. I lost that much by dropping business.'

"But he never for a moment regretted that, and neither have I, for it gave him a second life. He's stronger now than I am. He is stronger than any business man in the city of Cleveland to-day who is anywhere near his age. He is a wonderful man, full of vitality. He never touched a drop of liquor in his life. He does not smoke. He is leading the most simple life imaginable, and yet it is the strongest life. He can swing an axe as easily as he can a golf club. Why, Mr. Rockefeller is husky, actually husky. He'll live to see all of us in our graves.'

LICKED!

'NUFF SI!!!
THERE-NOW I GUESS YOU WONT MISTREAT MY LITTLE SISTER AGAIN FOR A WHILE
SOUTHERN RAILWAY
NORTH CAROLINA
2¼¢ RATE LAW

—Cartoon by Brewerton, in the Atlanta Journal.

BANKERS' FLYER KILLS FOUR

Crowd of Summer Residents Witness Tragedy at Allenhurst, N. J.

Mangled Bodies Tossed Into Fashionable Platform Crowd—No Safety Gates at Scene.

Allenhurst, N. J.—Three girls and a man, hurled from a brougham by the impact of the "Bankers' Special," running sixty miles an hour, were instantly killed near the Allenhurst station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at dusk. Two hundred society women of that exclusive resort watched the tragedy from the depot platform, and either fainted or ran away screaming in horror. The dead are:

Thomas Edwards, aged thirty, of Allenhurst; employed as driver by the Norwood Hotel.

Loretta Grace, aged twenty, of New York.

Jennie McDonald, aged twenty-one, of New York.

Hannah Murphy, aged twenty, of New York.

Hurrying on their way from their homes in New York to serve at a big banquet in the Norwood, the three girls were being driven by Edwards to the hotel. As he reached the railroad crossing the driver, already half an hour late, pulled up impatiently when an empty excursion train passed.

There was no gate and only a flagman to give warning, and as the last coach swept past Edwards whipped up his team and started to gallop over the tracks.

The "Bankers' Special," carrying a hundred Wall Street men from New York to their summer homes, dashed out of the darkness, and the locomotive hit the carriage before one of its occupants could jump.

The carriage was crushed to splinters and the horse, flung fifty yards by the cow-catcher, fell dead in a field.

The three girls were hurled twenty feet straight up into the air and fell, instantly killed and mangled within a stone's throw of the horrified women on the depot platform.

Edwards was shot from his shattered seat and struck with a fearful thud against the side of the flagman's shanty near the track. Every bone in his body was broken.

When the train had been stopped in front of the station many of the Wall Street men hurried off to find their wives or daughters fainting or shrieking in hysterics. Others rushed back in the hope that at least one of the victims had escaped instant death.

Ambulance doctors said death had been instantaneous in every case, and the bodies were picked up, almost unrecognizable, and carried to undertakers' shops.

As a result of the frightful accident, the banquet at the Norwood was abandoned. Many of the hotel guests combined in a subscription to buy flowers, and if need be, caskets, for the victims.

4 DEAD; 25 HURT IN WRECK.

Pennsylvania Train Hits Coal Gondola and Cars Are Crushed.

Pittsburg.—Four persons were killed and twenty-five injured in a railroad wreck on the Buffalo & Allegheny Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Kelly, thirty-five miles from this city. The wrecked train was the Titusville Express. At 11.30 a. m., while passing through Kelly, the train was side-swiped by a gondola coal car, and the engine, tender, baggage, and express cars, with the three day coaches, were derailed. The dead are:

George Cockran, of Rimesburg, Penn.

Mrs. Alonzo Huff and male infant, of Johnstown, Penn.

M. B. Irwin, of Oakmont, Penn., engineer of the passenger train.

DROWN AS FRIENDS LOOK ON.

Two Brooklyn Girls and a Youth Lose Their Lives at Newton, N. J.

Newton, N. J.—Miss Harriet Slinkard, sixteen years old; Miss Helen Bleemer, eighteen, both of Brooklyn, and James Johnson, twenty-one, of Jersey City, were drowned in Hunt's Pond, while bathing.

None of the three could swim. They had been splashing about on a raft which was moored near the shore, and were later seen wading about, the young man between the two girls. Suddenly one of the girl's screamed and the three were seen to sink.

None of those who were near them could swim. All they could do was to watch the battle for life. The young women grasped Johnson tightly about the neck, and all three sank.

G. W. DELAMATER A SUICIDE.

Defeated Candidate For Governor of Pennsylvania Ends Life.

Pittsburg.—After taking his life insurance policies from the safe and stacking them on a desk George Wallace Delamater, formerly State Senator and a defeated Republican candidate for Governor, put a revolver to his head and shot himself dead.

Friends of the family ascribe the act to grief caused by the death of his father, George B. Delamater, and his son, James, within the last two months. His son-in-law, Shirley P. Austin, admitted that business reverses added to the motive for suicide. He was born in 1849.

HEALTH NOTES FOR AUGUST.

August is the month of internal catarrh. The mucous membranes, especially of the bowels, are very liable to congestion, causing summer complaint, and catarrh of the bowels and other internal organs. Pe-ru-na is an excellent remedy for all these conditions.

Artificial Camphor.

Chemists in Europe are now making a pretty good imitation of camphor out of a substance extracted from turpentine. Their product is not a perfect reproduction of the true article, as is "synthetic" indigo, but it will serve some of the same purposes as the fragrant gum of Formosa. Celluloid, for instance, is composed largely of camphor and gun cotton, and it is said that "synthetic" camphor can be used in making that compound. Inasmuch as the imitation cannot yet be produced cheaply, it is not finding a large sale, but in time it is to be hoped that its cost will be greatly reduced. If the process of manufacture should then be sufficiently improved to make artificial camphor chemically identical with the camphor of nature, there will be occasion for wide rejoicing.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The price of whalebone has risen in 100 years from $150 to $1500 per ton.

Painting for Profit

No one will question the superior appearance of well-painted property. The question that the property-owner asks is: "Is the appearance worth the cost?"

Poor paint is for temporary appearance only.

Paint made from Pure Linseed Oil and **Pure White Lead** is for lasting appearance and for protection. It saves repairs and replacements costing many times the paint investment.

The Dutch Boy trade mark is found only on kegs containing **Pure White Lead** made by the Old Dutch Process.

SEND FOR BOOK

"A Talk on Paint," gives valuable information on the paint subject. Sent free upon request.

All lead packed in 1907 bears this mark.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia [John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.], Pittsburgh [National Lead & Oil Co.]

SHIPS SHELL CASABLANCA; MOORISH FORCES ROUTED

French and Spanish Cruisers Send Troops Ashore.

MARINES SHOOT DOWN MOORS

Fort Demolished, Native Quarter Shelled, But Foreign Part Unmolested — Pasha Surrenders After Allies Slay Hundreds.

Paris.—French and Spanish troops are in possession of Casablanca, on the Moroccan coast, after a terrific bombardment and hand-to-hand fighting in the streets. The Moors precipitated the conflict by attacking a landing party on the way to the French consulate. The ensign in command was shot through both hands, but he gave the order to charge. With fixed bayonets the marines cut their way through a column of native troops, leaving 150 dead and wounded in their wake. The marines reached the consulate, and the news of the fighting was signaled to the French cruisers, which immediately opened fire with all their guns. More than 2000 shells were fired. The native quarter of the city was wiped out and several hundred rebels were slain. The last dispatch received by the French Government is to the effect that the Pasha as Casablanca has formally surrendered the town to the allies.

The casualty list is confined to eleven French marines and sailors wounded. An attempt was made by the rebels to work several batteries against the cruisers, but the guns were quickly put out of commission. The fire of the cruisers was accurate and terribly destructive. The bombardment lasted more than two hours, and fighting in the wrecked streets continued intermittently until darkness fell. The Arabs fought with fanatical courage. Many of them detached themselves from columns of horsemen and rode down to the water's edge, firing their rifles at the warships. Shells were rained among them, and the shore at one point was thickly strewn with dead horses and the bodies of their riders.

The bombardment was immediately productive of results. Mulai Amining, the commander of the Moorish troops, requested pardon of the French admiral, who replied that he was unprepared to grant it, and peremptorily ordered him to surrender to the French consul, which he did.

The occupation of Casablanca is a direct outcome of the native uprising, which resulted in the killing of eight Europeans at Casablanca. Both France and Spain are hurrying other warships, with troops and marines, to various points on the Moroccan coast for the protection of foreigners. Under the terms of the Algeciras Convention these two powers are charged with the policing of the seaports of Morocco, and their action at Casablanca has brought no protest from any power. The States of Europe have expressed their willingness that France and Spain restore order in Morocco. No other countries are involved.

France and Spain have agreed on the terms of a Franco-Spanish note, informing the powers signatory of the Algeciras Convention, including the United States, of their intention to keep within the terms of the convention in dealing with the situation in Morocco.

Moorish Pacha Yields.

Madrid.—The Imparcial publishes a dispatch from its Tangier correspondent, saying that the Pacha at Casablanca has surrendered the town, and that guards for the protection of foreigners will be landed as soon as possible at Mogador, Rabat, Saffi and Mazagan.

One report says that 600 Moors were killed or wounded.

SYRACUSE OUT $250,000.

Local Improvement Taxes Pocketed in Treasurer's Office.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The defalcation in the City Treasurer's office will reach $250,000, it is announced. The embezzlements are all from local improvement payments, most of them ten years back. When payment was made the money was pocketed by some one in the offices, the charge against the property was left on the books and when the property was advertised for sale the property upon which payment had been made was edited out of the advertisement.

This practice was followed for several years. The money abstracted has been on amounts of from $10 to $1000.

AMERICAN SUICIDES ABROAD.

Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham Take Poison After Losses at Monte Carlo.

Naples.—A Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham, who came from New York, committed suicide by taking poison at Castellamare.

The reason for the act was that they had sustained serious gambling losses at Monte Carlo.

Killed His Assailant.

Attacked by Ephraim Alsbrooke with a mowing blade, James Bunning shot and killed him at Hopkinsville, Ky.

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra	$ 24½	@$	25½
Firsts	23	@	24
State dairy, finest	—	@	24
Good to prime	22	@	23
Factory, thirds to firsts	18	@	21½

BEANS.

Marrow, choice	2 00	@	2 05
Medium, choice	1 65	@	1 67½
Red kidney, choice	2 30	@	2 35
Pea	1 75	@	1 77½
White kidney	—	@	2 70
Yellow eye	1 70	@	1 75
Black turtle soup	—	@	1 70
Lima, Cal.	3 52½	@	3 55

CHEESE.

State, full cream	11½	@	11¾
Small	—	@	12
Part skims, common	4	@	5½
Full skims	1	@	2

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	26	@	28
State—Good to choice	23	@	25
Western—Firsts	17½	@	18

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Blackberries, per qt.	6	@	10
Huckleberries, per qt.	7	@	13
Gooseberries, per qt.	7	@	18
Peaches, per carrier	50	@	2 50
Cherries, per 8-lb. basket	75	@	1 00
Raspberries, per pt.	6	@	10
Currants, per qt.	8	@	13
Muskmelons, per crate	1 00	@	2 50
Watermelons, per 100	10 00	@	30 00
Pears, Keifer, per bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Apples, per bbl.	1 50	@	3 00
Plums, per 8-lb. basket	30	@	1 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb.	—	@	14
Chickens, spring, per lb.	—	@	16
Roosters, per lb.	—	@	9
Turkeys, per lb.	—	@	11
Ducks, per lb.	11	@	13
Geese, per lb.	8	@	10
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb.	10	@	15
Chickens, Phila., per lb.	24	@	25
Fowls, per lb.	12	@	15½
Ducks, spring, per lb.	16	@	17
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	3 75

HOPS.

State, 1906, choice	—	@	15
Medium, 1905	3½	@	5
Pacific Coast, 1906, choice	—	@	10
Medium, 1905	5	@	6

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, L. I., per bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Jersey, per bbl.	2 25	@	2 35
Sweets, per basket	2 00	@	3 00
Tomatoes, per box	40	@	1 25
Egg plant, per box	1 25	@	1 50
Squash, per bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
Peas, per bag	60	@	1 00
Peppers, per box	75	@	1 00
Lettuce, per basket	75	@	1 25
Cabbages, per 100	3 50	@	4 50
String beans, per bag	1 00	@	1 25
Onions, Jersey, per basket	1 25	@	1 50
L. I., per bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 75	@	2 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Beets, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Turnips, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 50
Okra, per carrier	1 25	@	1 50
Lima beans, per basket	1 50	@	5 00
Shallots, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Radishes, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Leeks, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Cucumbers, per basket	75	@	1 25
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Cauliflower, per bbl.	1 00	@	3 00
Celery, per doz.	20	@	50
Corn, per 100	1 00	@	1 75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	4 40	@	4 90
Spring patents	5 00	@	5 80
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 08
No. 2 red	95	@	97
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	62
No. 2 yellow	—	@	60¾
Oats, mixed	—	@	54½
Clipped white	57	@	67
Lard, city	—	@	8⅝

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	9¼	@	11
Calves, city dressed	9	@	13
Country dressed	7	@	11½
Sheep, per 100 lb.	4 00	@	5 25
Lambs, per 100 lb.	7 25	@	8 25
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	6 80	@	7 05

G. E. ROBERT TALKS PROSPERITY

Ex-Director of Mint Says the Country Was Never More Prosperous.

Chicago.—George E. Roberts, ex-director of the mint, assumed his new position as president of the Commercial National Bank on his arrival in Chicago from Washington, D. C.

"The prospects for business are excellent throughout the country," said Mr. Roberts. "I believe that the slight check we have experienced in the past few months has been a good thing. It has proved beyond question that business in this country is on a firm footing.

"Capital undoubtedly was invested pretty near to the limit, and the brief period of stringency through which business has just passed served to show that the resources of the country were great enough to withstand any temporary pressure that over-investment may cause. The country was never in a more prosperous condition than it is now, and business was never on a sounder basis."

The editor of Dun's Review says: "All standards of measurement agree that there is no retrograde movement. Eliminating the speculative element, as shown by sales of securities, bank exchanges at the principal cities have surpassed last year's, railway earnings have been larger, failures fewer, and prices of commodities advanced more than can be attributed to speculation. These four yardsticks are unanimous in showing that no setback has yet occurred."

Potatoes and Corn Suffer.

Maine's potato and corn crops have already suffered considerably, and unless at least two days' continued rain comes soon the season's growth may receive irreparable injury. Farmers in many places have already raised the price of milk and others have announced their intention of doing so soon.

ADAMLESS EDEN OF CHICAGO

Continuation of Men's Rapid Pace Will Leave Only Women.

Male Residents Dying at Rate of Five For Every Two Females, Says Health Report.

Chicago.—The strenuous life is killing the men of Chicago at a tremendous rate, while the women of the city are increasing their longevity by the simple life. In the weekly official health bulletin just issued Health Commissioner Evans declares that a few centuries will see Chicago an Adamless Eden.

Dr. Evans draws his conclusions from the death rate in Chicago for twenty years, and particularly in the last seven months, when five members of the stronger sex died for every two of the fairer.

Dr. Evans makes the startling statement that during the seven months of 1907 in Chicago about 12,000 men succumbed, as compared to 8000 women.

He says that in the last year the ratio of difference in the death rate between men and women has been thirty, against less than ten per cent. twenty years ago.

The cause for this is attributed by the physician to the strenuous life. Contributory causes are the quick lunch, constant exposure and carelessness.

"The men," he says, "are living at a rate that is thirty per cent. faster than that of the women. They work harder. They take less care of themselves than of their wives and daughters. They court danger. They dissipate more. They exhibit a carelessness begotten of familiarity with danger."

The remedy, according to an eminent physician, lies in the return to the simple life of our fathers.

New York Not So Fast.

New York City.—Figures compiled by the Health Department show that approximately ten per cent. more men than women die annually in New York. To offset this the records show that each year the stork delivers more males than females.

STRANGLES HER TWO BABES.

Insane Mother Murders Children Behind Locked Doors.

Baltimore, Md.—"I went to Clifton Park this morning and gathered some beautiful leaves, for I knew they would keep the mosquitoes away from my babies while they slept. They are asleep, you know, but I—I am so tired I want to die."

Smiling sadly Mrs. Christine Nenadal said this as she clutched the bars of her cell with her toil-stained hands. The unhappy woman, Joseph Nenadal's wife, twenty-six years old, strangled their two little children in their home. The mother, who has been in a lunatic asylum three times, again went mad suddenly; her husband's grief has driven him almost crazy.

The Nenadals live at No. 1709 Carlisle place. The two children were Mary, two years and Yarosalov, ten months. The mother, seemingly calm, went to Mrs. Victoria Vala and said:

"Come over and see the children. I have dressed them and I am going to take them out. They look so pretty. They are asleep, but these leaves will keep the mosquitoes from them."

"I followed her," said Mrs. Vala, wringing her hands and weeping over the dreadful memory. "May heaven grant that I never see such a sight again. We entered her house through the back yard, and I saw as I passed through the back yard the dolly of which Mary was so fond lying on the ground. Without saying another word Mrs. Nenadal ushered me into the kitchen and then to the dining room.

"On the dining room table lay the brother and sister. Around Mary's neck was tightly knotted a stocking; around the baby's neck a piece of tape. Their mother gently scattered the leaves over them and I ran away."

After Mrs. Vala's flight the mad Mrs. Nenadal locked all the doors. Policeman Winter had to break in.

"Hush!" she said to him. "Don't make so much noise. the children are asleep. See how pretty they look."

RAILROADS GIVE UP.

Threat of Extra Session of Virginia Legislature the Reason.

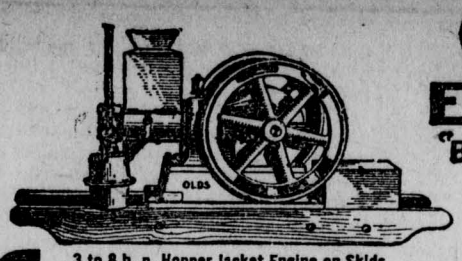
Richmond, Va.—The railroads operating in Virginia, under threat of an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of so amending the constitution as to put the two-cent passenger rate recently promulgated by the State Corporation Commission into effect, have surrendered to the will of the people. The rate will probably go into effect within the next thirty days, although all the details have not yet been settled between the representatives of the State and the attorneys for the railroads.

Father and Son Die in Well.

James Garrity and his son, living at Refuge, Ala., were overcome by gas and died in a sixty-foot well. They were engaged in cleaning the well.

Two Girls Drown.

While bathing at Chicago, Olga Hull, seventeen, and Edith Schwartz, thirteen, drowned and two companions narrowly escaped.



OLDS ENGINES

"BEST BY EVERY TEST."
U.S. GOV'T REPORT.

3 to 8 h. p. Hopper Jacket Engine on Skids.

No pipe to connect, nothing to set up, no foundation to make, no experience required.

It is the most practical engine for the farmer, because it is always ready, compact, adjusted and can be moved anywhere.

The price is right—the quality is the standard of the U. S. Government, who use it.

This engine is ready to run when you get it; fill it with gasoline, throw on the switch, turn the wheel—that's all.

Write us to tell you about our liberal proposition that will save you money.

We guarantee every Olds Engine to run properly. You take no risk in buying it. There is an agent near by to see that everything is all right.

Send for catalog showing 3 to 50 h. p. engines and get our interesting offer.

OLDS GAS POWER CO.,
Main Office: 985 Seager St., Lansing, Mich.
Boston: 69-75 Washington St., N. Binghamton, N. Y.: 23 Washington St. Phila.: 1816 Market St.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.00 & $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD
SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES.

$25,000 Reward To any one who can prove W. L. Douglas does not make & sell more Men's $3 & $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer.

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

My $4 Gilt Edge and $5 Gold Bond Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. Douglas stamps his name and price on the bottom to protect you against high prices and inferior shoes. **Take No Substitute.** Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. Catalog mailed free. **W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.**

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR

By J. HAMILTON AYERS, A. M., M. D.

This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure. **598 Pages, Profusely Illustrated.**

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Don't wait until you have illness in your family before you order, but send at once for this valuable volume. ONLY 60 CENTS POST-PAID. Send postal notes or postage stamps of any denomination not larger than 5 cents.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 LEONARD STREET, N. Y.

A Camping Party.

In getting up a camping party find enough congenial companions to make the party up to four or five, rarely more, never less. Two is too few in case of accident or the inevitable camp squabbles, three permits the association of two as chums leaving the third one to himself; four, two pairs, is the most satisfactory number, although five can travel very comfortably. Get as well acquainted as possible with all members of the party before starting. An uncongenial member may spoil the pleasure of the whole party. If possible, let one man know well how to do camp cooking. Try him on a short outing before you trust him on the real trip. The comfort of the whole party depends most on the ability of the cook. Fancy cooking or chafing dish adeptness amount to but little when it comes to frying bacon, making flapjacks, and buliding fires with green wood when the rain is pouring down and the others of the party are begging for "something hot, and mighty quick about it, too." —The Travel Magazine.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

The Mohammedans of the world are estimated at 200,000,000.

NO RELIEF FROM ECZEMA

For Over Two Years—Patent Medicines, Quack Cures, and Even Doctors Fail—Cuticura Succeeds.

"I was very badly afflicted with eczema for more than two years. The parts affected were my limbs below the knees. I tried all the physicians in the town and some in the surrounding towns, and I also tried all the patent remedies that I heard of, besides all the cures advised by old women and quacks, and found no relief whatever until I commenced using the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent. In the Cuticura Remedies I found immediate relief and was soon sound and well. C. V. Beltz, Tippecanoe, Ind., Nov. 15, 1905."

England's drink bill has been decreasing steadily for six years.

The American Museum of Natural History in New York has now the largest and rarest collection of fossils in the world. N.Y.N.U.—33.

Pimples on the Face

Those annoying and unsightly pimples that mar the beauty of face and complexion will soon disappear with the use of warm water and that wonderful skin beautifier,

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye Black or Brown. 50c.

Mica Axle Grease Helps the Wagon up the Hill

The load seems lighter—Wagon and team wear longer—You make more money, and have more time *to* make money, when wheels are greased with

Mica Axle Grease

—The longest wearing and most satisfactory lubricant in the world.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 Days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

The Mapleton Item

CHARLES W. SWOPE, Editor & Manager.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Wednesday, - - - - - August 14, 1907

Correspondence.

(Continued from page one.)

Sunday visitors in the village.

E. N Hamilton and wife, of Burnham, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Himes.

The foreign contingent for our state road builders arrived Saturday, and are domiciled on ground owned by A.P. Simpson near where operations will commence on the northern end of the survey, now we will see what we will see as to road making

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Faust and daughter Myra were guests of Mr. Mrs. Monroe Lutz of Shirleysburg Sunday.

The village took quite a deserted appearance Sunday as about every body went to Camp Meeting either at Newton or Mexico.

Bruce Ramsey of York is the guest of his aunt Mrs. I. N. Faust.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rossiter and son Samuel are spending a few weeks with Mrs. Nancy Simpson.

Mrs. William Long and aunt Mrs. Isenburg are staying at the Hotel on the Camp ground at Newton Hamilton during Camp season.

Mrs. J. G. Hicks was very agreably surprised when greeted by fifteen of her motronly friends from Mapleton last Thursday and the afternoon and evening were enjoyably spent, lunch being serv-on the lawn about five o'clock, when the party was enlarged by the attendance of a few gentlemen. Ladies present were Mrs. Wm. Parker, of Juniata, Mrs. J. G Gillam, of Huntingdon, Mrs. Emma Graffius, of Martinsburg. From Mapleton were Mrs, John White, Mrs. G. D. Wood, Mrs. Oswalt, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Coder, Mrs. Yocum, Mrs. Nora, Lydia and John Miller, Mrs. Frank O'Connor and Mrs. Jennie Swope. Mrs. I. N. Foust and Mrs. J. S. Etnier and Miss Francis Isenber , of the home village, helped to demonstrate to the visitors the many points of interest and beauty in this vicinity not to be found elsewhere ond which must be seen to be appreciated. Rev. Ake, of the M E Church, added dignity to the occasion and your subscribe helped to eat.

Mrs. Lyda Rheam, of Altoona, was a visitor at the home of her parents Saturday.

Mrs. J. G. Hicks & daughter spent Sunday at Granville, getting acquainted with a new relative recently added to the family of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hicks—a young son.

AN ORDINANCE

To prohibit the sale and explosion of Fire Works in the Borough of Mapleton except under certain restrictions, on the Fourth of July and certain other times.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Mapleton and it is hereby enacted under the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any Merchant or any other person, to sell or expose for sale, within the limits of said Borough, at any other time than BETWEEN THE HOURS OF FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND TWELVE O'CLOCK IN THE NIGHT OF THE FOURTH OF JULY IN EACH YEAR, any Fire-crackers, Squibs, Fire-works, Torpedoes, or any such like device or contrivance; nor shall any person ignite or explode, within the limits of said Borough, at any time, except between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and twelve o'clock in the night of the Fourth day of July in each year, any Fire-crackers, Squibs, Fire-works, Torpedoes, or any such like device or contrivance Provided, that the permission to sell and explode Fire and Cannon crackers between said hours of the Fourth day of July in each year, given by this Ordinance, shall apply only to the ordinary sized Fire crackers, known to the trade as NOS. ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR; THE SALE AND EXPLOSION OF ALL LARGER SIZES BEING AT ALL TIMES HEREBY STRICTLY FORBIDDEN. And provided further, that when the Fourth day of July in any Year falls on Sunday, this Ordinance shall apply to the same hours of the next following day.

SECTION 2. The Chief Burgess may, at his discretion, prohibit the firing of Squibs Fire and Cannon crackers, on the Fourth of July in any locality where there is risk of death, and the said Chief Burgess at his discretion may grant to any political party, club or organization, during a campaign or convention, or to any body of citizens forming a civic or military parade, or demonstration, the privilege to put off Roman Candles and Sky Rockets and to burn Red Fire; and he may likewise grant to Merchants the privilege of selling in wholesale quantities Roman Candle Sky Rockets and Red Fire for such occasions, to the persons in charge of such conventions, parades or demonstrations.

SECTION 3. Any person offending against the provisions of this ordinance as regards the sale of fire crackers shall on conviction thereof before the Chief Burgess, or any Justice of the Peace FORFEIT AND PAY A FINE OF $1 for first offence and $25 for each subsequent offense for the use of said Borough and the costs.

SECTION 4. Any person offending against the provisions of this ordinance as regards the firing of fire-crackers shall, on conviction thereof before the Chief Burgess, or any Justice of the Peace. forfeit and pay a fine of from one($1) to five ($5) Dollars at discretion of Burgess or Justice of Peace.

SECTION 5. All ordinances or parts o ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

ATTEST:
L. L. PARKER
Secretary Council.

FRANK O'CONNOR.
President Council.

Approved this 3rd. day of August A. D. 1907.

J. W. HENDERSON.
Chief Burgess.

AN ORDINANCE

Relating to horses, cows and other animals running at large within the Borough of Mapleton.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Burgesses and Town Council of the Borough of Mapleton, and it is hereby enacted under the authority of the same, That if any person or persons shall suffer any horse, mare, gelding, mule, sheep, goat, ox, steer, swine, bull, cow or heifer owned or kept by him, her or them, to go at large within the inhabited parts of the borough, such person or persons so offending shall, upon conviction before the Chief Burgess, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding FIVE DOLLARS for every such offence.

SECTION 2. If any horse, mare, gelding, mule, sheep, goat, ox, steer, swine, bull, cow or heifer be found running at large in any street, lane, alley or highway within the inhabited parts of the borough, ro be found trespassing upon any of the lots or enclosures within the borough, the Constable or any policeman may and shall seize and place the same in such safe and convenient place as he may select for that purpose, (which place while thus occupied is hereby made and declared a pound,) paying due attention that such animal or animals, so impounded, are properly fed, watered and sheltered; he shall forhwith, by six or more posters erected in as many public places in the borough, give notice that unless such animal or animals be redeemed, he will at a place and at a time, not less than two or more than ten days distant, sell the same at auction, and after having sold the same to the highest and best bidder, shall, after deducting all costs and reasonable expenses, pay the residue to the Treasurer for the use of the corporation: PROVIDED HOWEVER, That prior to said sale the animal or animals so impounded shall be delivered to the owner or person having charge of the same, upon the payment of such fine as may be imposed in pursuance of the first section of this ordinance, all costs and expenses of keeping: AND FURTHER PROVIDED, That if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Burgesses that such animal or animals strayed or escaped without the default or neglect of the owner or persons having charge of the same, such animal or animals, shall, if not already sold, be delivered upon the payment to the officer of all costs and reasonable expenses; and if sold, be delivered upon the payment to the officer of all costs and reasonable expenses; and if sold, the Burgesses and Town Council, shall, upon demand and satisfactory proof of property, made by the owner within thirty days after the sale, order to be drawn in order on the Treasurer of the borough in favor of such owner for the amount paid to him as aforesaid.

SECTION 3. If any person or persons shall break open the borough pound or any other enclosure in which estrays or animals taken up in pursuance of this ordinance are impounded, or shall attempt to break open the same, or shall by any wayor means unlawfully obtain possession of and take or attempt to take and drive away any animal confined in shall, upon conviction, forfeit any pay a fine of not less than five, nor more than twenty dollars for every such offence.

SECTION 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

ATTEST:
L. L. PARKER,
Secretary Council.

FRANK O'CONNOR,
President of Council.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers don't sicken or gripe. Small Pill, easy to take. Sold by Wright & Dell.

Harry E. Huston, of Saltillo, has received two cars of fertilizers for fall; prices right.

FOR RENT—House in Mill Creek. Within 200 feet of station. Three rooms upstairs, two down, basement and cellar. $5.50 per month. Dr. G. W. Simpson.

WANTED—200 chestnut ties 5ft. long with 5 in face. 4000 ft. boards, from 8 ft. to 12 ft. lengths. 500 ft 2x4's. 500 ft. 2x6's. To be delivered at Mapleton, Pa. Address Wright Bros. Huntingdon, Pa.

Endorsed By The County.

"The most popular remedy in Otsego County, and the best friend of my family," writes Wm. M. Dietz, editor and publisher of the Otsego Journal, Gilbertville, N. Y., "is Dr. King's New Discovery. It has proved to be an infalliable cure for coughs and colds, making short work of the worst of them. We always keep a bottle in the house. I believe it to be the most valuabln prescription known for Lung and Throat diseases." Guaranteed to never disappoint the taken at Wright & Dell.

Notice--Rule on The Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company, and the Heirs of Asa Corbin, deceased, to show cause why they should not bring an action of ejectment.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.
NO. 5, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1907.
IN EQUITY.

To the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company, Grant Pheasant, Harry Pheasant, Sherman Pheasant, Margaret Pheasant, Clyde Pheasant, Abby Pheasant, John G. Kyler, Cora M. Kyler, Milton S. Kelley, Agnes Kelley, Willard Kelly, Leana Howel, George H. Hower, Mrs. Agnes Closson, W. H. Glosson, Bruce V. Chilcote, Dean D. Chilcote, Scott Chilcote, Reuben Chilcote, Ollie M. Rock, Perry D. Chilcote, Thomas E. Chilcote, Mrs. Maggie Chilcote, Carrie Chilcote, May Chilcote, Gussey Chilcote, Miles Chilcote, and Ella S. Smith, and all other heirs of Asa Corbin, deceased.

You are hereby notified that on the forth day of February, A. D. 1907, the Pittsburg White Sand Company presented its petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County setting forth the fact that it was in possession of a tract of land which it purchased from Mary M. Wise on the 11th. day of September, A. D. 1903, situate in Union Township, Hnntingdon County and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point on the public road leading from Mapleton to Saltillo, near corner of land herein conveyed and lands of Marshall Yocum, thence south 33 degrees west 53 perches to a point; thence south 35 degrees west 14 perches to a point; thence south 30½ degrees west 30 perches to a point; thence south 12 degrees west 31.5 perches to a point; thence north 65 degrees west 22 perches to lands of M. F. Robley; thence south 27 degrees west 2 perches to a point on same land; thence south 65 degress east 22 perches to the middle of same public road; thence by same south 29¼ degrees west 60 perches to a point; thence south 33¾ degrees west 32 perches to a point; thence by lands of Wakefield south 76 degrees east 19.6 perches to a stump; thence south 63 degrees west 24 perches to small chestnut; thence by line of summit of Rocky Ridge north 25½ degrees east 50 perches to a point; thence by the same north 28¾ degrees east 83.7 perches to stones; thence north 53 degrees west 7.3 perches to post; thence north 13¾ degrees east 60 perches to a post; thence by lot of Miss Stewart north 58 degrees west 16½ perches to line of same public road; thence by line of same north 53 degrees east 50 feet to a point on line of road; thence south 58 degrees east 15½ perches to a post; thence by lands of Marshall Yocum north 13¾ degrees east 4 perches to a point; thence north 58 degrees west 15½ perches to the place of beginning, containing 34 acres more or less and having thereon dwellings, stables, out buildings and machinery, &c., &c., as surveyed by H. H. Swope, C. S. Sept. 6 and 7, 1893, which said deed is recorded in the office for recording deeds in Huntingdon County, in deed book "E" No. 4, page 22.

That the petitioner and its predecessors in title had been in exclusive possession of the said premises for upwards of thirty years. That there was a small strip of ground lying on the eastern side of the above described premises which adjoins and has been used in connection with the above described tract of land, containing one acre and ninety perches, the title to which is claimed by you, the heirs of Asa Corbin, deceased.

That said strip of ground is described as follows:—Beginning at a yellow pine corner at the crest of Rocky Ridge, thence north 28¾ degrees east 87.8 perches; thence north 53 degrees west 7.3 perches to a post and stones; thence south 24 degrees west 89 perches to a yellow pine corner on the crest of Rocky Ridge, containing one acre and 90 perches, adjoining lands of heirs of M. F. Campbell on the east and lands of the Pittsburg White Sand Company on the west, included in the description of the lands conveyed by Mary M. Wise to The Pittsburg White Sand Company, the petitioner aforesaid.

That you, the parties above named, have been claiming title to the said strip of ground and we asked the Court to grant a rule on you to bring an action of ejectment within six months from the date of service of this rule.

Whereupon the Court did on the Fourth day of February, A. D. 1907 fix a day for the taking of testimony in open Court to sustain the facts set forth in said petition and that on the 3rd. day of June A. D. 1907, testimony was taken, whereupon the Court did grant a rule upon you and each of you to appear and show cause why you should not bring an action of ejectment for the lands in dispute within six months from the date of the service of this rule upon you. The said rule was made returnable the first Monday of September next and unless you bring your action of ejectment to determine the title to said lands within six months from the date of the service of this rule by advertisement, you will be forever barred from bringing any suit at law or in equity to recover the title to the same.

Sheriff's office,
Huntingdon, Pa.
June 22, 1907.

FRANK W. STEWART,
Sheriff.

Harry E. Huston, Saltillo, Pa.

Our town is free from Diphtheria once more.

Every case was pronounced cured on Sunday by Dr. Heaton.

HARRY E. HUSTON,
SALTILLO, - - - PENNA

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA

Officers

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Frank O'Connor, C. B. Crum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Phone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

STATEMENT of the financial condition of the Mapleton School District for the year ending June 20, 1907.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of school tax.

DR.		
To amount of Duplicate	$963 25	
" 5 per cent. added on $163.58	8 18	
CR.		
By exonerations		8 35
" 5 per cent. off $750 39 for prompt payment		37 52
" 3 per cent. for collecting $750 39		22 52
" 5 per cent. for collecting $77 45		3 87
" 5 per cent for collecting $163 58		$8 35
" Treasurer's receipts		890 00
Amount due from collector		$1 00
	$971 44	$971 44

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer of Mapleton school fund.

DR.		
To amount from previous year	$24348	
"state appropriation	594 23	
" " " collector	890 00	
CR.		
By vouchers		$1428 87
" per cent. as Treasurer		28 57
Balance in Treasure's hands		270 27
	1727 71	172 71

Balance in Treasurer's hands $270 27

We the undersigned auditors of Mapleton Borough being duly sworn according to law do certify that we have audited the accounts of the Collector and Treasurer of Mapleton Borough for the year ending June 20, 1907, and find same as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals the 14th day of June A. D., 1907,

J. MELVIN MILLER.
C. W. SWOPE,
EDWARD McCARL,
Auditors.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON,
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President
J. C. HAZLETT, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and J. F. Schock.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms B13z.

Keep the pores open and the skin clean when you have a cut, burn, bruise or scratch. DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve penetrates the pores and heals quickly. Sold by Wright and Dell.

WINCHESTER

Smokeless Powder Shells
"LEADER" and "REPEATER"

The superiority of Winchester Smokeless Powder Shells is undisputed. Among intelligent shooters they stand first in popularity, records and shooting qualities. Always use them

For Field or Trap Shooting.

Ask Your Dealer For Them.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 18.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—The value of decision.—Eph. iv, 14, 15; Jas. i, 18.

It is impossible for us to have much experience in life without soon learning the great value of decision. The man who is always wavering, who is always doubting, never able to make up his mind as to what he ought to do, never accomplishes very much in life and usually falls behind in the race of life. He spends so much time for deciding that he has little time for performing, and meanwhile another, capable of quickly sizing up the situation, has passed him in the race. There is no question but that the power to decide quickly and with much accuracy may be cultivated. The mind must be taught the power of concentration to quickly grasp all the possibilities of a situation and then to choose what is best without delay and in such a way that there will be no regret of the choice.

Christianity demands decision. It requires decision to become a Christian. We must decide for Christ as against everything else in life. And there is great value in making this decision as quickly as possible after the situation has been placed before us. There are thousands of people who really believe in Christ who make their lives miserable because they will not make a decided choice and end the matter once and for all. Choose and choose now whom you will serve. Decide and decide for Christ.

Christianity requires decision after we have become Christians. There are matters of faith where the value of this quality is very evident. When we have decided, we should stand by our position. The most unhappy man in the world is the one who is tossed about by "every wind and wrong doctrine." Stability in faith should follow decision, and no trifling criticism of our faith should lead us astray. The great orthodox doctrines of Christianity as set forth in the Scriptures and taught by the church throughout the centuries should be the foundation upon which we should take our stand, and, having taken it, we should stand firmly upon it.

In the Christian's daily life the value of decision is also apparent. Many after becoming Christians are frequently disturbed as to what they should do. They have little Christian peace, but are eternally asking, "May I do this?" "Would it be wrong to do that?" Learn to decide. Do what Christ would have you do. If in doubt concerning anything, decide against it and then let the matter rest.

BIBLE READINGS.

Josh. xxiv, 14-17; Ruth i, 16, 17; I Kings xviii, 21; Ezek. xx, 39; Matt. vi, 33; Mark ii, 14; Luke xv, 17-20; John xiv, 1; I Cor. xv, 58.

The Committee System.

The committee system, like the prayer meeting and the pledge, is one of the unique and distinctive things which Christian Endeavor has brought to the young people of the world. It has emphasized personal responsibility. It has given them something to do. It has put into a million minds the thought: "I, too, am a worker in the Master's kingdom. I may be young and ignorant and uninfluential, but I have my task as truly as the minister has his or the Sunday school superintendent has his. A member of a committee is one to whom something has been committed, and the particular task assigned to me has been committed to me both by the election of the society and by the will of God. Then I will do my best on my committee for Christ's sake."—Dr. Francis E. Clark.

Press Work Committee Points.

Be ashamed to own a skillful pen that is not consecrated to Christ.

Every society should have a press committee, if only of one member.

Place upon it the society's most skillful writers and also some Endeavorers whom they will train up for the work.

What to write about—anything connected with your society or church that is of interest to the people for whom you write. Do not hastily conclude that because a matter interests you it will therefore interest every one else.

How to write—neatly, accurately, systematically, pointedly, originally, briefly. Practice the best ways of saying things. Study the best journals for models. Do not expect to be most effective without great painstaking.—Irish Endeavorer.

Commonsense Elasticity.

"C. E. stands for commonsense elasticity," writes Rev. J. D. Lamont. "I find that one reason why we have so many nondescript or mongrel societies is because of the misapprehension that one cannot form a Christian Endeavor society without being obliged to employ all the committees and methods suggested by the literature of the movement. This is a grave error. The one essential thing is the pledge.

Two Thousand Requests.

When the Australian commonwealth was inaugurated some years ago, Endeavorers sent 2,000 post cards to the members of parliament asking them to vote for the inclusion of the name of God in the constitution and for the opening of parliament with prayer.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Aug. 18: "God's care for the young." "Which He commanded our fathers that they should make them known to their children."—Ps. lxxviii, 1-8.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, D. D.

Passages for reference—Deut. xi, 19, 21; Ps. ciii, 17, 18; Prov. iii, 1-10; Isa. liv, 13; Matt. xviii, 5, 6; Acts ii, 39.

(Sunday School Interests.)

It may be worth while at some time to call attention to the vast amount of money invested, in the interest of the Sunday schools, in buildings, books, apparatus, publishing plants, assemblies, conventions and the like, but not now and here, for there are more important interests to be considered.

Some time and somewhere it may be worth while to tell of the great number of scholars and teachers and officers and the number of schools and their increase and such matters, but not at this time, for there are more important matters to be considered.

The thing which needs discussion at the present time is the interest of the child rather than of the school. The school is of value only as it helps to educate the child in the knowledge and love and practice of godlike living. This is the most pressing need of our times. Every child ought to be educated. Every one is educated in some way or other—if not in the schools and in useful branches of learning, then on the streets and in ways of vice.

Much is said about training the young in manual and industrial arts so as to give better opportunity for earning a livelihood. All this is good, but it is far from being all that is necessary. Training of the hands is essential, and training of the mind also, but if the training of the higher faculties be neglected we have but produced a deformed creature who may prove to be a curse to himself and to society.

Moral character is the indispensable need of every one. It can be had only by training in the knowledge, love and practice of that which is good and right. The best text book of ethics is the Bible. It should be taught to every child, not so much for its history and literature as for its code of morals and its religious principles. The best place for this teaching is in the home, but there are many homes where the Bible is an unknown book, and there are comparatively few where it is taught in any adequate manner.

The Sunday school is the place where we must look for the best teaching of the word. Something may possibly be done in the day schools to teach good morals, but not enough. That teaching must be supplemented by the best possible efforts of the church. The conspicuous lack at the present time in business life and in society at large is not lack of intelligence and culture, but glaring disregard for right and justice and consideration of others. The greatest evil of the age is not poverty nor even open crime, but the utter lack in all classes of fine moral sense. No age has seen a more heroic struggle for truth and righteousness than is now being waged, nor has any age ever seen greater power in the hands of evil ones than is now to be seen. The moral sense of the world has been shocked by recent revelations of the utter moral rottenness of many men high in the business and social world. Radical reform is needed.

The only hope for our civilization is a return to the faith and practice of the Bible principles. The boys and girls must be brought to know what God says is right and made to love the right and fear to do the wrong. The teaching of the Sunday school must be strengthened. Those who would lead there must have their own lives above reproach. There must be no compromise in this thing. We must have no blind leaders. Our Leaguers must rally to this work with all earnest consecration.

Christian Endeavor Magna Charta.

Dr. Clark in an introduction to Rev. F. B. Meyers' charming little volume, "I Promise," enunciates these important truths:

"The prayer meeting covenant pledge is the mainstay of Christian Endeavor. It is to Christian Endeavor what Magna Charta was to British liberty; what the constitution of the United States is to the American patriot; what the Mayflower compact was to the Puritans; what national covenant was to the Covenanters. The societies that adopt and live up to the covenant pledge with fidelity have always prospered. No society that has ignored or weakened the pledge has long continued to do a conspicuous good work."

Not a "Job Office."

The Christian Endeavor society is not a "job office" or a machine shop. We have carried the workshop idea quite too far in our estimate of the movement. It is not "the young people of the church at work," but "the church at work for her young people," which is a very different thing.—Rev. W. W. Sleeper.

Temperance Endeavor.

And let Endeavorers remember that we can all pass a prohibition act—a personal prohibition act.

There is a little public house
Which everyone can close,
And that's the little public house
Just underneath your nose.

—Australian Roll Call.

IF YOU WANT A JOB

Either in TIN, TIN SHINGLES, GALVANIZED or any METAL ROOFING.

Address - W. C. HASSENPFLUG,
704—WASHINGTON ST.,
HUNTINGDON, - PA.

HE GUARANTEES HIS WORK.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	F Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Markiesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO. Time Table No. 24, in Effect Monday, January 7, 1907.

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 15	3 50		. .
Mount Union Yard	9.20	3 55	11 20	
Augh. Mills	9 32	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 45	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	10 00 / 10 10	4 35 / 4 45	12 00 / 1 35	5 30
Booher Junction	10 15	4 50	1 40	5 34
Pogue	10 22	4 57	1 50	5 45
Three Springs	10 33	5 12	2 05	5 50
Saltillo	10 40	5 25	2 15	5 50
Kimmel	11 00	5 45	2 35	6 10
Cole's	11 13	5 58	2 50	6 38
Rocky Ridge	11 18	6 03	2 55	6 38
Martins	11 23	6 08	3 00	6 40
Cook's	11 28	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 40	6 25	3 15	6 50
Woodvale . . . ARRIVE				7.05
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 40	8 25	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 50	8 35	4 40
Martins	6 20	12 54	8 39	4 44
Rocky Ridge	6 25	12 58	8 43	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 03	8 48	4 53
Kimmel	6 38	1 10	8 56	5 01
Saltillo	7 00	1 30	9 18	5 25
Three Springs	7 10	1 38	9 25	5 32
Pogue	7 25	1 50	†9 37	5 42
Booher Junction	7 35	1 58	9 45	5 50
Orbisonia	7 40 / 7 55	2 05 / 2 10	9 50 / 10 10	5 55 . .
Shirley	8 10	2 25	10 25	. .
Augh. Mills	8 20	2 35	†10 35	. .
Mt. Union Yard	8 35	2 50	11 55	
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 40	2 55		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	6 55	Lv. . Orbisonia . .	Ar 7 45	5 45
4 57	7 00	Groves Quarry	7 40	5 39
4 58	7 01	. *Blacklog .	7 39	5 38
5 06	7 08	. *Cedar Rock .	7 32	5 30
5 09	7 10	. *Locke Valley.	7 30	5 27
5 15	7 15	Ar. Shade Gap .	Lv 7 25	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

Train No. 8 will have right of track over train No. 1 betweed Orbisonia and Coles.

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from he above Time-Table without notice.

Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.

†S—Regular Stop, F—Stop on signal.

—Trains will not stop.

Pennsylvania R. R. Trains Leave Mt. Union

WESTWARD—5 27 a. m., 7 48 a. m., 9 39., a. m. 11 02 a. m., ‡4 16 p. m., 4 51 p. m., 7 21 p. m.

EASTWARD—6 17 a. m., 8 59 a. m., 11 58 a. m., 12 51 p. m., 3 11 p. m., 5 55 p. m., 7 39 p. m., 10 38 p. m.

R. S. SEIBERT, President and Gen. Mgr. E. C. HALL, Superintendent.

William Reed & Son's

Store closes at 6 o'clock except Saturdays and 14th 20th

This is the week of our August Pay Day Clearance Sale.

It will be a splendid sale. Come every day. During this sale the store will be open evenings.

FOUR DAYS
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday
August 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th

The word remnants in this advertisement means odd lots of all kinds of merchandise of all kinds. Our entire stock is unusually clean so that this sale will offer unusual opportunities.

The Garment Section

will offer some splendid things at reductions from 1-4 to 1-2 of former prices.

This will be a great sale. Don't miss it.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

PARKER'S STORE NEWS.

Fall | Builders' Hardware | Necessities

We shan't weary you with a long story, but we want you to know we are selling all staple goods at rock-bottom prices and will meet prices on all first-class standard goods. We are not selling you something for less than cost and then catch you on something you do not know the price of to make up the loss.

THE BEST GOODS WE CAN BUY
is our motto

A few things you need for present use:

UNDERWEAR FOR CHILDREN, LADIES AND MEN

FELTS AND RUBBERS OF ALL KINDS.

WALL PAPER IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS
SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY
A Full Line of Notions and Dry Goods—New Goods are being added to these lines this week—Come and inspect them.

Flour and Feed at Bottom Prices

Anything You Need. Come and we will Try to Suit You.

A. M. PARKER,

Cor. Main and Sherman Sts., MAPLETON, PA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Myron McClain,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,
CASSVILLE, PA.
Caskets always in stock for Personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltillo lines.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
☞Office on Main street.

Wm. T. Webb.
CARPENTER & BUILDER
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.
Blueprints and specifications. Jobbing promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

DR. ROY E. BLACK,
DENTIST.
21 Washington Street
Huntingdon, Pa.
All branches of the profession given careful attention. Telephone connection. 2-7-06

DR. W. W. RUMBERGER,
DENTIST,
Post Office Building, MOUNT UNION, PA.
All branches of the profession given prompt and careful attention. 11-22-yr

"Everybody Should Know"

says C. G. Hays, a prominent business man of Bluff, Mo., that Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the quickest healing salve ever applied to a sore, burn or wound, or to a case of piles. I've used it and know what I'm talking about. Guaranteed by Wright & Dell 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If you want to buy, sell, or rent anything advertise in this Column. It will bring results.

ENTERPRISING People, whether farmers, laborers or mechanics use printed stationery. A year's supply costs less than a year's supply of common stock in small quantities. Samples and prices on application. ITEM office, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

WANTED—Locust wood suitable for insulator pin, 5 in. and up, 4 ft. 1 inch long, none to be split. All good Wood delivered to the mill at Mapleton will be paid for on the 10th. of each month for the delivery of the previous month. For further information address L. F. Treaster, Milroy, Pa. or J. B. Shuman, Huntingdon, Pa.

WANTED—2,000 Cords Paper wood. I will pay the highest cash market price for all kinds of paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton also extract wood, Rock Oak and Chestnut. Prompt cash, payment as fast as wood is loaded, F. O. B. cars here. For farteer information, pierse writh me.
B. F. Baker.
Mapleton Depot, April 25. 1907. 4t

WANTED—By Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope. SUPERINTENDENT 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Everybody loves our baby, rosy, sweet and warm,
With kissy places on her neck and dimples on her arms.
Once she was so thin and cross, used to cry with pain—
Mother gave her Cascasweet, now she's well again. Sold by Wright & Dell.

"Regular as the Sun"

is an expression as old as the race. No doubt the rising and setting of the sun is the most regular performance in the universe, unless it is the action of the liver and bowels when regulated with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Guaranteed by Wright & Dell. 25c.

John Riha, a prominent dealer of Vining, Ia., says: "I have been selling De. Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills for about a year and they give better satisfactory than any pill I ever sold. There are a dozen people here who have used them and they give perfect satisfaction in every case. I have used them myself with fine results." Sold by Wright & Dell.

THE OPTIMIST.

Things a'lookin' rather blue?
All the world a bit askew?
Then, my friend, it's up to you
Just to hustle out and do
Something worth the while.
Wipe the tears from out your eye;
Things will get worse if you cry;
Seek the paths where roses lies;
There is every reason why
You should wear a smile.

Though the clouds are dark to view,
Still behind the sky is blue,
And the sun will soon shine through
With his golden gleams on you
If you work away.
Though the day be dark and drear,
What's the use to quake in fear?
Wipe away that idle tear,
Look to see the dawning clear
Of a brighter day.

Locked within their icy tomb
Are the flowers of springtime's bloom;
In good time they'll light the gloom,
Scent the air with sweet perfume
As you trudge along.
Life is always what it's made,
Why should you, then, be dismayed?
Keep on going, unafraid,
Every doubt can be allayed
With a cheerful song.

Keep on working with a will;
Tackle e'en the steepest hill;
Bid each doubt and fear be still
And each day with duty fill—
Duty noble done.
Try again if once you fail;
At one ill-success don't rail;
Bravely face life's fiercest gale;
Don't sit down to weep and wail—
Thus success is won.

—Will M. Maupin, in The Commoner.

The Black Sheep.

By Mabelle M. Harvey.

At the age of 28 Tom Morgan had acquired the unenviable title, "The Black Sheep." He drank heavily, played poker night after night with reckless abandon, bet on horses, ran himself and his father into debt, and in fact indulged in all sorts of dissipation to such an extent that finally he was ordered to leave the big, palatial house on Fifth avenue.

The West had always a great fascination for him, and now, after the final crash, which had been threatening for the last five years, he boarded the train for Colorado.

Then Annabel came into his life and he viewed the world with different eyes. She was a mountain-bred girl, typically western, and gifted with wonderful beauty and sweetness of character. And somehow from the very first he felt that she cared for him, but he uttered no word of love to her. He realized his unworthiness and in the presence of her sweet purity he was ashamed of his past life.

They were sitting together on a big boulder one day and the sunlight streamed down upon them, changing the loose tendrils of her hair into strands of gold, which glistened as the breeze stirred them. To the west stretched a long, unending vista of purple hills; at their feet a brook with lights and shadows murmured enchantingly of life and its possibilities.

"Look!' The girl was on her feet, pale and trembling, her arm stretched towards the distant horizon. A long, thin, circuituous line appeared in bold outline against the hills, and Tom turned to his companion, with questioning eyes.

'Indians," she said, slowly. "They have been threatening us for the past year, and now they have taken the warpath. They will reach here tomorrow morning—possibly by 12 tonight—and we are caught like rats in a trap."

"There are how many men in the settlement?" Tom asked, sharply.

"Fifty." She clasped her hands together, nervously, and paced back and forth, her eyes ever on that distant, threatening line.

"Fifty whites against possibly 500 Indians!" Tom muttered. Then his mouth settled in a firm, grim line, and his eyes shone, with a sudden resolution. "How far away is Colonel Snow?'

Annabel turned to him with grave eyes. "Twenty miles—but it is useless to speak of him. No one would attempt to reach him; it would be impossible. Every bush along the roadside might be concealing one of these red fiends, and 20 miles here in the West is the same as 30 miles of your clean, level Eastern roads."

Fifteen minutes later a solitary rider was urging his pony over the dangerous, unfamiliar path which led to the fort. The sun beat down on him, remorselessly, and, after the first 10 miles had been covered, his head ached cruelly, but ever before him was a sweet, laughing face, and his heart contracted with fear as he realized the danger which threatened the one he loved.

He turned his head to the west—then bent over the pony and cried, sharply: "Do you see those indistinct figures over on that hill, Marigold? Red devils, little girl, and if they catch sight of us, we're lost!"

The horse snorted, as if already scenting danger, and Tom patted her neck encouragingly. "Steady, girl, we'll keep out of their sight if possible. Let your legs fly over the ground now and— God! Marigold, they see us —they're after us! Now show your fighting blood, baby; we'll win yet!"

Blinding, suffocating clouds of dust rolled by them and Tom closed his stinging eyes. Marigold was reeking with sweat and snorting wildly. Two, three, five miles were covered, and then Tom looked behind once more.

"They're gaining on us, Marigold," he whispered, "a little faster, girl, or they'll overtake us." Three more miles were left behind them and only two remained. Without turning his head Tom knew his enemies were gaining on him, and now the wind wafted to his ears the unearthly cries of the Indians as they relentlessly pursued him.

His eyes gleamed and he clutched his revolver still tighter. Death would be preferable any time to falling into the hands of those eager brutes. Only one mile remained now and still Marigold held her own against the pursuers. A quick, sizzling sound through the air, a sharp, stinging pain in his arm and Tom swayed for a second in the saddle with closed eyes. Then he saw again the dear face he had learned to love so well, and the sight gave him fresh courage. The pain in his arm was growing intense and he was conscious that a dull numbness was creeping over him. Almost unconsciously he turned his head—and nothing but the purple hills met his gaze. The Indians had disappeared as if by magic.

Still he urged Marigold on, and at last the outlines of the big gray fort were visible.

He swung from the saddle, half dead with fatigue and pain, and in a few broken, gasping sentences delivered his message. He was conscious that many men were crowding up to him, almost knocking each other down in an attempt to grasp his hand—that they were growing more indistinct each second—then oblivion came to him.

* * * *

"You mustn't try to make a hero out of me, Annabel. They called me 'The Black Sheep' at home and I guess they'd think you were unbalanced if they heard you say I had done something worth while. They said I was a good-for-nothing back there in the East."

The great dark eyes were suspiciously wet, and she put her arms round about him with an infinitely sweet, protecting gesture.

"Didn't you risk your life to save us, when not another man dared to stir? You're a hero, Tommy Morgan, and I'm just that proud of you!"—From the Boston Post.

EARTHQUAKE UNDER SEA.

Effect Upon Fish of Destruction of Minute Plant and Animal Life.

Far below the surface of the sea the earthquakes make as much commotion as on terra firma The latest volcanic eruption of Vesuvius was observed with respect to its effects in the Gulf of Naples by Dr. Salvatore Lo Bioneo. The day before the eruption, says the Chicago Tribune, not a sardine was to be caught in the neighborhood, although it was the height of the sardine season, for by some sixth sense the fish seemed to know of the impending disaster.

The spawning of fishes was retarded, oysters, clams and their kin were killer, and there was great mortality among other types. Fishes that frequent deep waters were somewhat protected from conditions prevailing at the surface and escaped death, but evidently they were thrown into a panic that caused them to leave their natural hunting grounds, for men fishing from small boats caught species which never had been brought up before except by a special deep water dredge.

The minute plants and animals comprising plankton, which form the main food supply of many of the marine animals, were largely destroyed to a depth of ten fathoms, and as a consequence the scarcity of the food caused the death of the fish to such an extent that in Sardinia the fishing industry practically was ruined.

One of the most curious effects of the shower of cinders was to cause certain animals to throw off all appendages in the endeavor to protect themselves. The lobster is one of the familiar animals that adopts the philosophical plan of giving up much to save more, and when caught will automatically detach a claw and leave it in the hands of its captor in order to escape with the rest of its corporeal entity.

The serpent starfish adopts the same policy in time of danger, and as it is exceptionally well provided with arms its chances of escape by autonomy are correspondingly increased. When the shower of cinders descended into their world the animals accustomed to this mode of defence responded to the disturbance in the usual way, by throwing off their appendages, repeating the process as the irritation continued until they were completely dismembered.

Glorious Empire.

Chairman Murray of the Oklahoma constitutional convention is about to be robbed of his glorious sobriquet of "Alfalfa Bill." A new state newspaper has called him "William the First of Tishomingo." Whatever comes, Murray may rest assured that it is a glorious empire over which he rules.—St. Louis Republic.

The croquet aspects of 1907 promise well and it is gratifying to note that this famous game of the sixties, which at one time had become practically extinct, bids fair to revive its bygone glory.—London Planet.

FOUR ARE DROWNED IN NEEDLESS PANIC

Lost When Launch Seems Sinking in Raritan Bay.

FATHER PERISHES SAVING BOY

Fly Wheel of Engine Drives Hole in Craft—Good Swimmer Becomes Entangled in Party's Fishing Lines and Loses Life.

Red Bank, N. J.—Borne down in a panic as the launch Savoy began sinking in Raritan Bay, off Port Monmouth, four men in a fishing party of eleven were drowned, and the others were saved with great difficulty. One of the four lost his life in saving that of his son. He was Gustave Metzger, sixty years old, a chemist. The lad was rescued, but the father was dead when taken ashore. The other men who met death were Charles Guenther, forty years old, of No. 45 Ann street, Newark; Charles Weber, of No. 24 Napoleon street, that city, and Frank F. Schrierer, president of the Newark Metal Company, living in No. 252 Van Buren street, there. Guenther, who was in command of the launch, was in business in No. 26 Houston street, Newark. Only his body and Metzger's were recovered.

A peculiar accident started the panic and partly sank the boat. The Savoy had been leaking from the time she left Newark. She was a twenty-five foot craft of seventy-horsepower. Her seaworthiness was not affected materially by the leak, however, until it was time for her to head for home. Captain Guenther by that time saw the launch was not in shape to make the return run without vigorous bailing. He called for a pump and began operating it. When he was doing so the engineer started the fly wheel, evidently with the idea of losing no time in getting closer to shore.

That turned out to be the worst thing that could have been done, for a knob on the wheel struck the pump with great force and drove it through not only the flooring but the bottom of the boat. Acting as a giant dart, the pump made a big hole in the craft's bottom and the accident was followed by an inrush of water that frightened most of the men aboard. A projectile of equal size hardly could have torn a larger opening in the bottom. Water burst in furiously, and, though three or four of the cooler members of the party tore off much of their clothing and tried to stop the leak with the garments, the inflow could not be checked sufficiently to allay the fears of the menaced men.

A scramble for safety resulted. While there was no deliberate brutality, the stronger in their rush for life preservers knocked down the weaker. The Metzger boy was flung to the floor of the launch, whence his father raised him at the risk of being trampled to death. Within a minute most of the men were struggling for the preservers, and in the press several were forced overboard. The Metzger boy, having been restored to his footing by his father, ran toward the other end of the boat, where he fell overboard. Metzger jumped in to the water to rescue the lad a second time and soon sank, leaving the lad to be saved by others. His body returned to the surface and was recovered.

Guenther probably would have saved himself, for he was a good swimmer, had not his feet become entangled in fishing lines hanging over the gunwale of the boat. He fell head first into the bay, his feet held by the lines, and though he fought gamely to free himself, he was unable to do so. Weber and Schrierer sank almost as soon as they fell into the water. Apparently neither of them could swim.

The nearest craft to the sinking launch was the sloop R. Hand, commanded by Captain Vails. She hurried to the assistance of the fishing party and Vails took the seven survivors aboard, as well as the body of the elder Metzger. None of the four men need have drowned, it developed, for the launch, despite the terrible wound she received when the pump was driven through her bottom, sank only to the gunwale.

JAMESTOWN FAIR COMPLETE.

Director Barr Asks For the Support of the Country.

Norfolk, Va.—The Jamestown Exposition is declared to be practically complete in a statement issued by Director James M. Barr. Mr. Barr says:

"The Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, barring minor details which will be finished within ten days, is completed. It fittingly commemorates the great historical event which it was designed to celebrate, and it reflects credit on the State of Virginia, the South, and the Nation

"In the character of its buildings, the excellence of its exhibits, and the beauty of location on historical Hampton Roads, it compares favorably with any exposition held in this country, and fully justifies its management in asking the united support of the people of the country."

Wife Murder and Suicide.

At Portland, Oregon, Harry Liebe, a jeweler, shot and killed his wife and then killed himself.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Cleaning Up-State Milk.

The present examination of the milk supply of the State under the auspices of the Dairy and Food Bureau, at Harrisburg, is the most complete in the history of Pennsylvania, no less than 6000 samples having been analyzed. In an interview Commissioner Foust stated that the results obtained are simply remarkable and most gratifying to the consumers of milk and cream. In Western Pennsylvania, where the use of various kinds of chemical preservatives was most common years ago, less than one-half dozen samples were found to contain formaldehyde, boric acid, etc. In the city of Philadelphia, it is said, there are a few persons who used formaldehyde, and these will also be prosecuted. In other sections of the State several dairymen sold watered and skimmed milk.

H. D. Stimson Leases Coal Tracts.

H. D. Stimson, a wealthy soap manufacturer of Philadelphia, has been spending a portion of the past six or eight weeks in Carbon County, and it is stated that he intends to embark in the coal prospecting business in the county on an extensive scale. Four large tracts of land believed to be heavily undermined with coal have been leased by Mr. Stimson for a term of twenty years, and he has organized a company to be known as the Penn Forest Coal Company, which will do the prospecting. One of the four is the well known Penrose tract in Banks Township, and the other three tracts are in Penn Forest.

At 74 Years Slays Husband.

The killing of John Neuman, aged seventy-five years, by his wife, aged seventy-four, has created a decided sensation in Pike County. Neuman and his aged spouse engaged in a quarrel at their home, in Blooming Grove Township. Neuman, it is alleged, seized a butcher knife and attacked his wife. To defend herself she caught a hammer and struck her husband on the head, which stunned and felled him to the floor. Then she procured a pitchfork and pierced his body with the prongs. She hid the body in a field.

Four Toadstool Victims.

Dr. Philip Dinsmore, aged fifty, of Deep Valley, one of the leading physicians of Greene County, is dead, and his sister, Mrs. Jennie Evans, aged forty, his son Thomas, aged twenty-four, and Mrs. Evans' seven-year-old daughter Opal, became ill from eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms. The family partook of the poisonous growth at the evening meal, and next morning Dr. Dinsmore was dead. Dr. Dinsmore was a Waynesburg College graduate and held a diploma from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

Raise Puddlers' Wages.

The conciliation board at Cambridge Springs to consider the demands of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers for an advance in wages, has decided on an increase of fifty cents a ton for puddlers on the present selling price of bar iron and an advance of five per cent. for the scrappers, heaters and roughers. The award will affect about 45,000 men, as all other scales are based on the Amalgamated agreement.

Nearly a Lynching.

Rapp Guy, an Italian, aged nineteen years, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of nearly a hundred persons in Allegheny, following an alleged attempt to assault Mrs. Mary Baruko, aged thirty-eight years, of Allegheny. The police and firemen who were called to the scene had great difficulty in getting the man from the mob and taking him to Central station.

Reaper's Knives Kill Her.

Scarcity of farm help has caused the tragic death of Mrs. Amos Warner, wife of a prominent farmer in Chanceford Township, while assisting her husband in the harvest field. She was thrown from a horse she was driving and landed in the path of a reaper. The animals attached to the machine were scared and the woman's body was badly mutilated.

Killed at a Grade Crossing.

A carriage in which John Helm and Edward Palmer, both of Christiana, near Lancaster, were riding, was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train at that place and Helm was killed. Palmer escaped with slight injuries.

P. R. Budd Dead in Pittsburg.

P. R. Budd, president of the Budd Coal Company of Cincinnati and president of the A. R. Budd Coal Company of Pittsburg, is dead. Mr. Budd was taken ill with cancer about January 1. He was born in Cincinnati sixty years ago.

Crushed Hand Kills Him.

Lockjaw, developing from a crushed hand, at the steel works, a fortnight ago, caused the death of Frank R. Jones, aged twenty-three years, son of Robert Jones, of Slatington.

Kisses Her Baby; Finds It Dead.

Leaning over to kiss her invalid baby, which she was taking by trolley car to a doctor, Mrs. Gottfried Fisher, of Fullerton, found it dead.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

The Navy Submarine Board reported that the Octopus was the best boat in recent tests at Newport, R. I.

Government officials expressed surprise at the report that Henry M. Flagler was dissatisfied with the terms imposed for the entrance of the Florida East Coast Railway to Key West.

Representative Burton, of Ohio, made formal announcement that he will retire from the chairmanship of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. He intends to devote himself in the future to general legislation.

Experiments with a device for telling direction of wireless mesages are reported successful on the cruisers Tennessee and Washington.

President Roosevelt has pardoned Nancy Miller, who was convicted in Indian Territory of manslaughter for killing Alice Brake in a dispute over a gosling. The woman was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and to serve ten years in the Ohio Penitentiary. She has been imprisoned for about six years.

A statement was issued by Judge Russell, of the Department of Justice, that there was no purpose to harry trusts, but simply to enforce laws against rebating, restraints and monopolies of trade.

Mrs. Anna Bradley, slayer of former Senator Arthur Brown, of Utah, has been returned from the hospital to the jail to await her trial, two months hence, having failed to find $15,000 bail.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Secretary Straus, speaking at Honolulu, said that the chief need of the Hawaiian Islands was better communication with the mainland, and that this aim was hampered by the coastwise navigation laws.

Salgueiro, head of the only band of rebels believed to have really existed in Cuba, was captured in Santiago.

Cuba's budget for the coming year is increased by $1,800,000, due largely to extensive military plans.

A. L. C. Atkinson, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, has resigned from the position.

The first meeting of the Philippine Assembly will be held on October 16. Secretary Taft has promised to be present at the opening of that body, and if the steamship schedules are maintained he will arrive at Manila on October 14, two days before the meeting of the Assembly.

The American Railroad Company of Porto Rico has filed a suit in the Federal Court at San Juan against Colonel Bailey and Commander Rohrer, representing the United States Army and Navy, respectively, asking for the vacation of properties set aside by the Presidential proclamation, claiming that the officers took possession of land which did not belong to the Government.

DOMESTIC.

The final act of the Alabama Legislature was for the erection of a monument to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy. It will stand in Montgomery within a few feet of the place where he received the oath of office and just in front of the old Capitol, where the ceremony took place.

A Federal Court enjoined Arkansas officials from executing a State law under which they were about to stop the Rock Island Railroad from doing business there.

The battleship Connecticut made a satisfactory showing in its trials off Rockland, Me.

Judge Landis, of Chicago, issued a perpetual injunction restraining the Furniture Trust from doing any further business.

John H. Lozier died in Mount Vernon, Iowa, of a complication of diseases. He was seventy-eight years old. He was popular as an orator and was the author of several war songs.

The New York District Attorney's office obtained evidence showing that the straw bail gang of deed forgers has operated in New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania as well as New York.

George W. Delamater, who committed suicide in Pittsburg, Pa., left $95,000 insurance on his life.

E. H. McGuigan, first vice-president of the Great Northern Railroad Company, resigned, due, it is said, to personal differences with J. J. Hill.

New York City abandoned as too expensive the production of electricity at the garbage destroying plant to light the Williamsburg Bridge. The plant will continue to destroy waste material.

FOREIGN.

Moorish tribesmen sacked the town of Cape Juby, killing part of the garrison and making the rest prisoners.

For $5,000,000 Duveen Brothers, of London, have obtained the famous Kahn collection of pictures in Paris.

Representatives of subject nations resolved at The Hague Peace Conference that they ought, in case of rebellion or other disorder, to have all the rights of belligerents.

At Koenigsberg, Germany, a boating accident on the River Pregel resulted in the drowning of nine men, all members of the Engineer Corps of the army. The boat, with seventeen engineers on board, was being towed by a steamer when it turned over.

The Pulpit

Subject: Receiving the Spirit.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Preaching at the Irving Square Presbyterian Church, Hamburg avenue and Weirfield street, on the above theme, the pastor, Rev. I. W. Henderson, took as his text Jno. 20:22, "Receive ye the Holy Spirit."

He said: The reception of the Holy Spirt in the inner sanctuary of the human heart is the condition of entrance into the kingdom of God. The possibility of the immediate and present incoming and welcoming of the Spirit is reason enough for us to believe that the kingdom begins in this life and at once, if you will. The fact that the coming of the Spirit into the heart is contemporaneous with the entrance of the individual into the privileges of divine citizenship is sufficient demonstration that spirituality is the key to, and the essence of, and the first requirement of admission to the kingdom. The one and only way to participate in the joys and blessings of the Spirit filled life is to cease from hardness of heart, and from intellectual self-glorification and self-trust, and to become as little children in humility and receptivity to truth. Spirituality and divine citizenship are one and the same thing. Growth in spirituality is the test of efficient citizenship. The man who has stopped depending upon his own strength, his own wisdom, and has opened his heart and eyes and ears and mind to the influences and manifestations of the Spirit in his life is ready to receive, and in all conscience will get, the papers and rights of a citizen of the kingdom of the God of Jesus Christ. And that soul only is being sanctified unto God-likeness and fashioned into the image of Jesus Christ who is growing daily, hourly, momently, in the gifts and graces of the spiritual life. To be spiritual is to become child-like. To attain spiritual development is the aim and the calling of those who are Christ's.

The Holy Spirit, the personal, purifying, propelling presence of God in the life of man, is the means unto the spiritualizing of human natures according to the divine decrees. The entrance of the Spirit spells death to sin. The yielding of self to the gentle ministrations of the Holy Ghost is the first step toward individual transformation. The communion of the spirit of man with the Spirit of God brings peace, contentment, rest and a wisdom and energy which are more than sufficient to meet the demands and the opposition of the world. No mere impersonal, unreal, unattainble something is this Spirit which Christ bade His disciples receive, and of which at a later time they received a fuller measure. It is the real, helpful, personal presence of God in the life. The spirit of man is a prey to all sin save the Spirit of God as a constructive, controlling force comes in. The transfusion of the soul with the vitality of the Spirit fills the dying heart of man with life.

There are three characteristics of the Holy Spirit to which I wish to direct your thought. The Holy Spirit is a constant presence in the life of the world, a controlling energy, a soul satisfying comforter.

The Holy Spirit is a constant presence and factor in the life of the world. The entire list of graces and gifts and blessings which are ours at the hands of our heavenly Father are constant. The gift of the Spirit is no exception to the rule. When God promises to men the presence and uplift of the Holy Spirit upon the fulfilment of certain conditions upon their part He means just what He says. Our Father is not fickle or changeable or inconstant. He is the same to-day, yesterday and forever. And His Spirit, which is His own real, personal presence in the hearts of men, is as constant as is all else with which He has anything to do. When we were far away from duty and were serving sin the Spirit of the living God was knocking ever at our hearts. And though we hated ourselves and the depth of our own iniquity, though the world may have despised us and forsaken us, though everything in life may have held us as "unclean" with the leprosy of sin, still the Spirit of the living, loving Father of us all stood waiting to reveal to us the wealth and beauty of the love of God and to revive our dying souls with the fullness of power unto eternal life.

The constancy of the Spirit as a factor in life is nowhere better illustrated than in the experience of Christian men who have given themselves up, in less or greater measure, to His dominion. What a joy, what a comfort, what a stay it is to know that whenever and wheresoever we may turn to the Spirit for the portion of refreshment that our souls so sorely need we shall always find Him ready to supply our wants.

There is no sense and no reason in much of our constant petitions to God to infill us with His Spirit. The influences of types of thought and of prayer are hardly escapable. We have grown so accustomed to ask God to fill us with His Spirit of power. But I submit, would we not pray better and more to the point if we thanked our Father for the favors of His love and acknowledge to Him in person, what He already knows, our shortcomings and our lack of appropriation of the gift of His Spirit. The showers of spiritual blessings are forever falling free, full and sufficient upon human souls everywhere. Our prayers should be not of petition that God may give us showers, but rather of thanksgiving for past, present and future blessings and of dedication of self, through the riches of His grace and powers to a finer and more fruitful life for Him. The presence and influence of the Holy Spirit in the life of the world is a constant gratuity. If you are not the deeply grounded spiritual man that you should be the fault lies not with the Spirit, of whom there is abundance unto all men's necessity, but with you who have refused that wealth of spiritual power which, under God, might be yours if you would. Everywhere and continually the Spirit of the Lord is active. He knocks ever at the door of the sinner's heart. He is forever pouring out the inexhaustible waters of spiritual life upon the parched souls of men. But neither God nor His Spirit can fill an inverted cup. The showers of blessing can not flood a closed heart.

Then, too, the Holy Spirit is a controlling energy in the life of the man who is susceptible to His influence. Christ tells us that His Spirit shall lead us into all truth; that He shall be our Guide, our Teacher and our Helper. The catalog of the activities of the Spirit in the life of man is strengthening and sustaining. By Him we are led into the entirety of divine self-revelation and of eternal truth. Under the guidance of the Spirit of the living God we may progress from truth to truth as the wonders of God's universe are revealed to us and the application of everlasting verities brought home to our hearts. May no man flinch to follow the Spirit withersoever He may direct. As Dante went through hell and heaven and the intermediate regions of the world beyond, and told in allegory and song the wonders that he witnessed and the sights he saw, so may we, with the Spirit as our guide, be given grace to look truth squarely in the face and portray it faithfully to the world. And if we as Dante, or beyond him Christ, shall be hounded by those who fear the light of truth we shall yet be certain that the truth, the truth alone, is worth men's fealty and shall make them free.

The Spirit as the Comforter appeals to the heart of every Christian. Who of us does not joy in the fact that above us and within us is this comforting Spirit of the Lord our God? The human heart cries out for comfort when distress and danger and destruction come upon it. When our hearts are bowed in anguish and our souls are crushed with grief, when every human tie is severed and no mortal hand may avail to dispel our utter darkness, then the spirit of the loving God strengthens, sustains, sanctifies the soul. "Save me, O God, for the waters are come into my soul," we cry out with the Psalmist. In the Judah wilderness of the world our souls thirst for Him, our flesh longs for Him as in a dry and thirsty land, where no water is. Then the Spirit comes, and with His entrance the live springs of refreshment minister to our souls' deep need. The Spirit as the Comforter is God in His presence ministering to the humanest of mortal needs. No man can live happily without Him. No man can weather the trials of tribulation and the temptations of prosperity without Him. Lending the sorrowing light hearts He keeps the successful level headed.

The sense of the constant presence of the Spirit of God in the individual and world life is the certain indication of a true religious experience. No man who lives near to God is without it. It is elemental in Christian experience. And this consciousness of God's abiding and guiding is the mainstay of the soul. Without it progress is impossible in the truest sense. With it we may fight with fearlessness, with hope unquenchable, against principalities and powers, against the wickedness of high places and the sins of mighty men. For the abiding Spirit of the living God is the controlling energy in the life of humanity. Bad men may defeat Him temporarily; evil policies may frustrate His purposes and hurl themselves against His plans; but the Spirit of God is unconquerable. He is the controlling, the overruling energy in the world. In this Spirit we should find our strength. From Him we should derive the comfort of our souls.

Let not your heart be troubled. Come what may, be the storms of life what they will, God will not leave us comfortless. He will not leave us orphans. He is with us. He will abide with every soul who bids Him enter. He will constantly refresh us all. He will give us courage and be our strength. He will suffuse us. He will comfort us. And He does.

The Great Lesson of Life.

What a vast proportion of our lives is spent in anxious and useless forebodings concerning the future—either our own or those of our dear ones. Present joys, present blessings slip by and we miss half their favor, and all for want of faith in Him who provides for the tiniest sunbeam.

Oh, when shall we learn the sweet trust in God that our little children show us every day by their confiding faith in us? We, who are so mutable, so faulty, so irritable, so unjust; and He who is so watchful, so pitiful, so loving, so forgiving? Why can not we, slipping our hand into His every day, walk trustingly over that day's appointed path, thorny or flowery, crooked or straight, knowing that evening will bring us sleep, peace and home?—Phillips Brooks.

Facing the Mark.

Repentance is not moping, but facing the mark—and toe-ing it.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUG. 18 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: The Day of Atonement, Lev. 16:5-22 — Golden Text, Heb. 7:25—Memory Verse, 2—Commentary.

The day of atonement and the ceremonies thereto attendant impress upon our minds facts that are inseparable in our religious experience. First, the fact of sin. Secondly, the necessity for confession of sin. Thirdly, the forgiveness of sin. Fourthly, the forgetting of sin.

The day and the lesson of that day, which we shall study, impress other thoughts upon us but we shall confine ourselves to these.

The day of atonement is a recognition of and an emphasis upon the fact of sin. The offering is for sin. The confession is a confession of sin. The scapegoat atones for sin, is an earnest of the forgiveness of sin, is the example of God forgetfulness of forgiven sin. And all this rests upon the basic consciousness of human sinfulness. For whatever may be our opinion as to how and when and why sin enters into the life of the individual and of humanity we must all agree that sin is a fact, that the consciousness of sin is the first step toward the affirmation of proper relationships with God after we have fallen away from Him. Whatever the ideal life may be we are to-day sinning against God. However useless and fruitless and wicked and unnecessary sin may be from any point of view the fact of humanity's present and prevalent sinfulness remains. The fact of sin is inescapable.

Equally conscious are we that the only hope of escape from sin lies in the confession of our unworthiness to the living God. However philosophical we may be, and however learned we may be; whatever may be the peculiar twists of our statements of the problem of sin and salvation, we must all come, and all of us do come, to this common ground that without confession of and repentance for sin there can be no forgiveness, no salvation.

Also we know that forgiveness follows in hot haste upon confession. Perhaps we had better say that forgiveness meets confession—and more than half the way. Even as God met the high priest on the earth as the commissioner of the people so He stands just beside the confession soul and holds forth pardon for confessed sin.

The scapegoat never carried a sin so far into the dessert of forgetfulness as God can and does. When God forgives He forgets. And He expects in the proper sense to do the same and if experience counts for anything He aids in this process of a proper forgetfulness of sin. Forgiveness that is not correlated with forgetfulness is no forgiveness at all. We would not want even God to hound us with the memory of forgiven sins.

All these lessons are linked with the story of the day of atonement. It is no wonder that the day of atonement is even to-day the mighty day in the Jewish calendar. The modern Jew may not go to synagogue for fifty weeks a year, but he is no Jew who forgets the day of atonement. Why? Because the day of atonement touches the universal note in the Jewish heart. It taps the spring of his deepest experience and of his direst need.

The fact of sin is one that we ought not to overlook. It ought not to be overemphasized, but it had rather be overemphasized than forgotten. Man is made in the image of God. He is created a little lower than Jehovah. He has inalienable birthrights as a son of God. But man is also a sinner. And his sin is worse as we understand his relation to divinity and his ancestry. We must not let men forget the fact of sin. We must not withhold condemnation of their evil. We must portray the exceeding viciousness of sin.

For if we do not convict men of sin they will not confess it. And no man without a comprehension of the real nature of the consequences of his wilfulness will confess his sin. We must make men understand the enormity of sin or they will not confess it. And conscious unconfessed sin is the worst hell that God or man can devise. "Confession is good for the soul" is more than a phrase.

Forgiveness follows confession. And forgetfulness completes the work. God pardons and He erases the record. His forgetting enhances His forgiving. And He not only forgets, but He enables us to forget. And it is right we should. The memory of sin is one of the most spiritually debilitating things that we can imagine. To be sure, we should profit by our mistakes. But we should not be unnerved by our remembrance of them. What you were you were. Forgiven of God in Christ you are no longer what you were. Behold, all things are passed away. You are a new creature. You are what you are. There are few, if any, greater joys in life than the sense of forgiven and forgotten sin. A sin unconfessed is a scar unhealed. A sin confessed is a sin healed.

The day of atonement is a profitable subject of study because it is linked with facts. And it is linked with facts that we can well discount or avoid if we are as a church to do our work for the regeneration and salvation of the world to God through Christ. Christ recognized the fact of sin and we shall be imbeciles if we shut our eyes to it. The solution of its problem in the world is our work. God grant we shall face it with courage.

ALABAMA WINNER IN RAILWAY FIGHT

Southern Road Accepts the Two New Rate Laws.

ITS STATE LICENSE IS RESTORED

Agrees to Put New Passenger and Freight Rates Into Effect—Will Not Seek Federal Courts—Sweeping Victory of State.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Southern Railway has surrendered to the State of Alabama. This probably marks the end of all attempts by this railway corporation to use the Federal Courts in defeating rate legislation in the Southern States.

The threat by Governor Comer to arrest every Southern employe in the State and send all to jail should the corporation operate without a license had much to do with the settlement. The Governor was also about to call a special session of the Legislature for the passage of drastic laws. This, with the disinclination of any Federal Judge to step in and enjoin the State, made the surrender of the railroad certain.

Beginning on the first of next month the Southern road and all its allied lines will put into effect the two and one-half cent passenger rate and will reduce the freight rates on 110 commodities. In recognition of this the Governor has restored the license of the railway to operate in Alabama.

The corporation further agrees that it will recognize the State courts and not take any suits into the Federal courts until they have been passed upon by the judiciary of Alabama. It was because the railroad took a case from the State to the Federal Court that its license was revoked. The settlement means that the corporation will not attempt to use Federal Judges in any technical fight against State laws.

The rate legislation, both as to passengers and freight, is accepted for the time. The agreement declares that their operation of the laws is subject to judicial determination as to their constitutionality and reasonableness. Meanwhile, the other laws enacted by the Legislature last winter affecting railroads will remain under the injunction granted by Judge Thomas G. Jones of the Federal Court.

The railroads agree that they will ask Judge Jones to modify the restraining orders issued two months ago so as to permit of the immediate operation of the two passenger and freight acts in question. The compromise affects only the Southern Railroad. The other systems of the State were not parties to the conference, but it is conceded that they will follow the Southern road.

Governor Comer says that all friction is now at an end. The railway company, he says, has recognized the sovereignty of Alabama. He added: "The State stands always ready to protect the railroads, and also I consider it my duty to protect the people. The State is willing to meet the railroads with a view to adjustment on terms of equity. This the people of Alabama want, and this they are entitled to and shall have."

VENEZUELA YIELDS.

Agrees to Pay Belgium $2,000,000 in Conformity With The Hague.

Caracas, Venezuela, via Willemstad, Curacao.—Venezuela advised Belgium that, in recognition of the principle of arbitration, she would pay the disputed claims of Belgium creditors, amounting to $2,000,000, in conformity with the decision of The Hague tribunal.

This act on the part of the Government strengthens President Castro in his refusal to reopen the matter of the five American claims against Venezuela, which already have been arbitrated.

The National Congress adjourned after having abolished the cattle shipping monopoly.

TOOK A DRINK ON A TRAIN

And Got Arrested For It in Texas, Where the Law Reads That Way.

Dallas, Texas. — George Brush, a traveler from Kentucky, was a passenger on an International and Great Northern train entering Palestine. He pulled a flask from his pocket and was sampling a brand of whisky when he felt a touch on his shoulder and heard the words "Consider yourself under arrest."

There is a new law in Texas, prohibiting drinking on trains. The prisoner was turned over to Sheriff Black and locked up in the county jail. This is the first arrest made in the State under the new law. Brush paid a $10 fine.

FIGHT ON CITY OWNERSHIP.

Milwaukee Business Men Oppose Spending $1,000,000 For Plant.

Milwaukee.—Business men of Milwaukee are preparing to enjoin the city from erecting a proposed $1,000,000 electric light plant to compete with a private corporation on the ground that the city needs to invest $1,000,000 in bridges, viaducts, schools and other necessary things. Papers have already been prepared.

NEW YORK INDICTS STANDARD

Ten Counts Against Oil Companies and Railroads.

New York Central and Pennsylvania, Joined With Standard, May Be Fined $12,120,000.

Jamestown, N. Y.—Convictions on all of the counts of the indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury for Western New York would make four corporations liable to fines aggregating $18,240,000.

Judge Hazel received the report from the Grand Jury on its investigations of the Government's charges against the Standard Oil Company, the Vacuum Oil Company, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads, of giving and receiving special and illegal concessions on shipments of oil from Olean, N. Y., to points in Vermont.

The report includes the presentation of two indictments against the Standard Oil Company, two against the Vacuum Oil Company, two against the New York Central and Pennsylvania roads, jointly, and two against each of these railroads separately, a total of ten indictments. Of the two indictments against each corporation one contains 188 counts and the other forty counts.

The report given is only a partial one, the jury adjourning until September 5, when it will continue its work.

The indictments in substance charge that while the legal rate from Olean to Norwood was twenty-six and a half cents a hundred weight on 228 cars of oil, the oil companies paid only 11.8 cents, giving them the benefit of about fifteen cents a hundred weight over other concerns. The report exonerated the Rutland Railroad and the Vermont Central from participating in the alleged illegal practice, the evidence showing they received the legal rate for their part in carrying the shipments.

The law provides a penalty of $20,000 for each count in case of conviction. A conviction on each count would render the Standard and Vacuum Oil companies and the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads liable to fines of $4,560,000 each, or a total of $18,240,000. The investigations were conducted by S. Wallace Dempsey, of Lockport, N. Y.

Not taking into account the Rochester indictments the net result on conviction in respect to the counts would be on maximum fines $12,120,000 for the Standard and Vacuum and $12,120,000 for the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, a total of $24,240,000.

WRIT OF ERROR FOR TRUST.

It is Allowed by Judge Grosscup—Supersedeas Held Up.

Chicago.—The attorneys for the Standard Oil Company filed the company's assignment of errors in the United States District Court in the rebate conviction case. They then went before Judge Grosscup in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and made application for an appeal, a writ of error, and supersedeas.

The trust's attorneys contend that the supersedeas should be granted upon a bond no larger than sufficient to cover the costs. It was claimed by the Government, however, that the bond should be fixed at $29,240,000, the amount of the fine imposed by Judge Landis, in order to secure the Government pending a stay of execution on the judgment. The assignment of error contained 116 citations in which Judge Landis is said to have erred in his decisions during the trial.

Judge Grosscup allowed the writ of error. Supersedeas was held up.

JAPANESE MUCH CALMER.

They Now Understand the Real Situation at San Francisco.

Victoria, B. C.—Mr. Tatsuya, editor of a trade journal of Tokio, arrived here to examine the condition of the Japanese on the coast.

He says little further difficulty is expected with regard to the complaints from San Francisco Messrs. Yamoaka and Hattori, of Seattle, who went to Japan to represent the real condition of affairs to the Japanese, have been very successful, and the Japanese, who had not known the true state of affairs, are now less prone to complain.

106 Japanese Deported.

San Francisco.—A hundred and six Japanese, the largest number ever deported from this coast, left on the steamer Manchuria for the Orient. The deportations consist of Japanese caught stealing over the Mexican border into the United States.

DROWNS ATTEMPTING RESCUE.

New Yorker Tries to Save Boston Girl and Both Are Lost.

Hamburg, Conn.—Laurence Gilkinson, aged twenty-two, of New York, and Miss Adelaide Madeline Rivers, of Boston, both summer boarders here, were drowned in Hamburg Cove while boating on Eight Mile River, a branch of the Connecticut. They were in a small rowboat.

Gilkinson's hat went overboard, and Miss Rivers, in reaching for it, lost her balance and fell into the water. Gilkinson attempted her rescue, but both went down in thirty feet of water. The bodies were recovered.

THE TRAIN BELL ROPE.

How It and the Conductor's Supremacy Came to Be Established.

Although there does not seem to be anything in common between pugilism and railroad rules, yet the adoption of the familiar bell rope that stretches through every car of the modern train was the result of a fistic encounter. At the same time and by the issue of the same combat the supremacy of the conductor in railroad travel was ordained. It was Philadelphia which gave both to the world.

One of the oldest railroads in the country is the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, now known as the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, which was opened in 1837. The terminus in Philadelphia was at Broad and Prime streets—Prime street now being known as Washington avenue—and after crossing the Schuylkill river at Gray's Ferry the route ran along the Delaware river on what is now the Chester line of the Reading railway. The first schedule contained one passenger train, which went to Baltimore one day and came back the next, which was considered a remarkable feat in rapid travel. When a train a day each way was placed in service the people of the two cities served concluded that the acme of convenience in transportation had been reached.

Next to the president of the railroad the most important functionaries were the engineer and conductor. It was a question whether or not the head of the line was not considered a subsidiary officer in popular estimation to the men who ran the train, but Robert Fogg, who pulled the throttle, and John Wolf, who collected fares, won the deference of the public because of their high and responsible duties.

Fogg, an Englishman, had all the tenacity of opinion of his race. Wolf, an American, had the ingenuity of the Yankee and, seeing the need of some method by which he could communicate with the engineer, devised the scheme of running a cord through the cars to the locomotive. As the engine was a wood burner, Wolf fastened one end of the cord to a log, which was placed on the engineer's seat and was pulled to the floor when the conductor desired to signal for a stop.

Fogg resented what he considered an interference with his rights on the platform of the locomotive and on the first run out from Broad and Prime streets with the new device paid no heed to the displacement of the log from the seat when the conductor desired to take on a passenger from a farm near Gray's Ferry, but sped on over the bridge and did not deign to bring his engine to a stop until Blue Bell station, on the south side of the Schuylkill, had been reached. Then he demanded to know of Wolf why he had been jerking that log all about the locomotive.

Wolf hotly declared that he had signaled to stop, but Fogg retorted that he would stop when and where he pleased and that, too, without any reference to orders from the conductor, whom he did not regard as his superior in the management of the train. The altercation grew very heated, and Wolf invited the engineer from the cab to settle the matter, and the challenge was quickly accepted.

Passengers and a group of men who had gathered at the station to see the train come in formed a ring about the combatants, but the fight did not last long, as Wolf proved by far the superior artist with his fists and with a few blows made it almost impossible for the engineer to see sumciently to complete his run, but Fogg admitted that he had been fairly beaten, and the supremacy of the conductor on a train was settled for all time.

As the log signal was crude and ineffective, Wolf devised the use of a bell on the locomotive, and this method was soon adopted by all of the American railroads. Then a code of signals was adopted, and these remain practically to this day. The only change in the bell cord is that by use of the air from the brake system a whistle has superseded the bell in the locomotive cab.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Treasure.

Mrs. De Hitt—The Dobsons at last have a girl they hope to keep. Mrs. De Witt—Absurd! Where is such a girl to be found? Mrs. De Hitt—She was born to them yesterday. — Harper's Weekly.

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Bulletin

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Unequalled opportunities are offered to pay a visit to the new Jersey sea coast resorts in the great seashore excursions of the Pennsylvania Railroad now being run at frequent intervals.

From Pittsburg and points in Western Pennsylvania the remaining dates are August 15 and 29, and September 12. Tickets are sold to Atlantic City, Wildwood, Cape May, and other resorts on the Southern New Jersey coast, and to Asbury Park, Long Branch, and resorts on the Northern New Jersey Coast at **very low rates.**

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Full details of these fine outings may be obtained of Ticket Agents.

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